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Soviet Union

Vol III No 126

27 June 1980

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IZVESTIYA: DISARMAMENT 'NO UTOPIA,' 'REAL, ATTAINABLE AIM'

LD260907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian Morning Edition 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Real, Attainable Aim"]

[Text] Disarmament is being called the problem of our age. And this is true. Never before in mankind's entire history has the arms race, which the imperialist circles are imposing on the world, assumed such a colossal scale. Never before have military arsenals contained a destructive force of such dimensions. Scientists have estimated that there must be on average [the equivalent of] 15 tons of explosives for each of the world's inhabitants. About $500 billion are spent on military programs annually. But the arms race does not simply devour colossal physical resources. It threatens mankind with potential catastrophe. So long as laboratories are elaborating new types of weapons of mass destruction, military budgets are growing and impetus is being given to the flywheel of the arms race, people will live in a state of alarm over their future.

The 24th and 25th CPSU congresses outlined ways of struggling for international detente, the strengthening of trust and cooperation between countries and the ending of the arms race. The peace program elaborated by our party and the consistent implementation of that program have created the conditions for a radical switch from "cold war" toward detente. The socialist countries' course toward peaceful coexistence led to the convening of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. Enshrined in the Final Act at that time, as a norm of international relations were the principles of peaceful co-existence among states with different social systems. A change for the better began to emerge in solving the "problem of our age"--disarmament--which V.I. Lenin called the ideal of socialism. A treaty was secured on banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmo-sphere, in space and underwater. The nuclear weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty entered into force. During this period agreements were reached on limiting strategic arms and on preventing nuclear war. A definite machinery was successfully created for talks on dis-armament questions. Each step forward came only with difficulty in a struggle against the imperialist policy of diktat and strength, confrontation and of unleashing conflicts. To pass the first milestones on the path of limiting strategic types of weapons and containing the arms race demanded many years of strenuous effort. The momentum built up in the "cold war" years has proved not so easy to overcome. The United States and the other NATO countries have continued to increase their military budgets and improve and commission new types of weaponry. As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium said, they endeavored to arm themselves with a "longer and sharper sword."

The progress which began to emerge in the disarmament sphere did not suit the aspirations of the U.S. militaristic circles and the NATO generals. This can be explained not merely by the fact the arms race earns the military concerns clossal profits. The main point lies in the fact that the arms race as and remains the instrument of the policy of militant anticommunism. Throughout the postwar years the desire for military superiority determined the policy of the West's ruling circles, and, above all, of the United States. They set the tone for the arms race. Each new arms race spiral in the West is accompanied by a wave of anti-Soviet hysteria. This is how it was on the eve of the notorious NATO decision on the production and deployment in West Europe of American nuclear missiles. If it is implemented, the Brussels decision threatens to worsen the situation on the continent sharply and draw Europe into a new arms race spiral.

The Soviet Union, together with the other fraternal countries, is not ceasing its efforts aimed at preserving the policy of detente and the attainment of concrete measures in the sphere of containing the arms race. The new proposals of the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee were vivid evidence of good will and of a love of peace. The socialist countries have again stated most definitely that they have never sought and will not seek military superiority.

The Warsaw declaration is an example of a constructive approach to solving urgent international problems and, above all, the problem of disarmament. The socialist community countries stated their readiness to reach accords at all the talks being conducted on disarmament and to resume talks in that direction, wherever point they were broken off. The great significance which the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty would have, is pointed out. The Warsaw Pact states have defined a range of problems which could become the basis for businesslike dialogue. Above all, these include talks on concluding a world treaty on the nonuse of force; ending the production of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles until they are completely eliminated; banning the creation of new types and new systems; of mass destruction weapons; and reducing military budgets, especially those of the major powers. There is no state or government which has or can have convincing reasons for avoiding talks on these important problems.

The proposals to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and to conduct a meeting, at the highest level of the leaders of states of all the regions of the world generated a great response. "Our policy is not a course toward arms superiority, but the course toward reducing them and toward the relaxation of military confrontation," L.I. Brezhnev said.

This precise, clear position of the Warsaw Pact states generated a broad response and understanding in all corners of the world. In a situation where the present U.S. Government is whipping up tension and intensifying its military preparations, the Soviet Union together with the fraternal countries is demonstrating its will for peace and its desire to strengthen the positive changes achieved and erect a barrier in the path of the arms race.

The history of the Soviet state is the history of the consistent struggle for peace, cooperation and disarmament. The measures for containing the arms race, adopted thanks to the efforts of the USSR and the other socialist countries, prove that disarmament in no utopia, but a real and attainable aim. It meets the genuine interests of the peoples. Mankind will lose nothing by ridding itself of the burden of military expenditure, but it will gain secure prospects and a reliable future.

GENEVA TALKS OPEN ON WEAPONS TEST BAN

LD261232 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Geneva, June 26, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR, the USA and Britain took place here today at the talks aimed at working out a treaty on total ban on nuclear weapons' tests.

BAYBAKOV SPEECH AT PRAGUE CEMA SESSION REPORTED

AU262102 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jun 80 p 2

["Second Day of the CEMA Session in Prague: Prospects for Mutually Advantageous Cooperation: Attention to the Most Important Tasks of the Coming Few Years: Emphasis on Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Production Specialization: Observers and Guests at the Session Visited Skoda Enterprise in Plzen, Marianske Lazne and Karlovy Vary"]

[Excerpt] About the Coordination of 5-Year Plans

Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission, at CEMA's Tuesday session in Prague delivered the report on the course of the coordination of the national economic plans of the council's member countries and on the implementation of the long-term target programs for cooperation.

He stressed that the development of mutual cooperation and the deepening of integration processes has an increasing impact on the forming of individual national economic complexes of the CEMA countries and on formulating the state plans for social and economic development. He went on to say: At the same time the working out of the basic directions of development of the countries' national economy for the forthcoming 5-year plan is becoming more complex in view of several circumstances conditioned by the general but also specific nature of the countries' economic development.

The CEMA countries are entering another decade of their development which is marked by a considerable exhaustion of the extensive factors of growth, a slowing of the growth of their own fuel and raw material resources and so forth.

Under these conditions it will become necessary in the forthcoming 5-years to pursue--in determining the basic directions of development of the national economy of the CEMA countries--a course toward comprehensive savings of fuel, raw material and labor resources based on scientific-technical progress and the manufacture of new, competitive technical equipment and the means thus obtained could then be used to pay for fuel and raw material imports from the developing countries.

The most important thing now is for us to primarily accelerate the intensification of social production on the basis of the fastest possible introduction of the achievements of science and technology into the national economy. This has been stipulated by the CPSU and the other fraternal parties as a strategic task.

The CEMA countries and the council organs have done a great deal in the coordination of plans for developing the national economy on both a multilateral and bilateral basis, for harmonizing the fundamental directions of cooperation among the CEMA countries for the forthcoming 5-year plan.

The central planning organs, ministries and departments of the CEMA countries are now in essence concluding this work. The leaders of the central planning organs have embarked upon signing the resulting protocols. By today 18 such protocols (out of 45) have been signed.

Work on coordinating the national economic plans for the 1981-85 period was carried out simultaneously on a multilateral and bilateral basis under conditions of breaking down and beginning to implement the long-term target program for cooperation (LCPs) which stipulates the basic problems of cooperation, taking into consideration the prospective development of the most important branches of material production in the period until 1990 and in several cases even for a longer period.

In the course of work on coordinating plans for the forthcoming 5-year period the main directions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation among the CEMA countries were fixed. Specific actions aimed at their implementation were worked out and agreed upon, and guidelines on the volume of mutual deliveries of basic commodities were determined--and are contained in the resulting protocols on plan coordination--and will become the basis for the further preparation of long-term trade agreements for the forthcoming 5-year period.

The CEMA countries positively assess the results of the coordination of plans in the course of which a series of important problems related to economic and scientific-technical cooperation were solved in principle. This first and foremost applies to problems relating to meeting needs of the national economy of the CEMA countries in the field of most important types of fuel and power and raw material resources, to insuring frequent conclusions of contracts concerning deliveries of machinery and equipment with long production cycles, accelerating work on extending existing agreements and concluding new ones concerning international specialization and cooperation of production.

The greatest number of open questions is connected with meeting the countries' requirements in the field of energy, fuel and raw materials, which makes it necessary to seek additional possibilities of cooperation among the CEMA countries in this field. The USSR is supplying considerable quantities of most important fuel and raw materials to the CEMA countries on a long-term basis. At the same time, however, the strained situation in the field of raw material and power resources continues to intensify so that the problem arises as to the possibility of further exports of these products from the USSR in the previous quantities. Under given conditions it must be an important direction of cooperation to utilize all types of fuel and raw materials, including low-calorie ones, that are available in the CEMA countries, as well as to work out and manufacture machinery and equipment that do not require much power and to accelerate the development of nuclear power industry.

A series of questions are still being worked out. Therefore it is necessary to adopt amd approve additional measures to accelerate completion of work and to sign appropriate protocols about the results of plan coordination.

In order to implement the tasks of the recent CEMA session and of the Executive Committee, measures have been worked out in the CEMA organs for the development and deepening of international specialization and cooperation of production which are becoming a increasingly important factor in enhancing the effectiveness of the CEMA countries' national economy and a main orientation for their economic cooperation. The party representatives are attaching great importance to this problem. The preparation and working out of agreements in the field of international production specialization and cooperation have recently been closely linked with the implementation of the long-term target programs for cooperation.

Regardless of the positive results achieved in the field of development of international production specialization and cooperation, the overall state of this work within CEMA and in bilateral cooperation still lags behind the present requirements and tasks set forth by the fraternal parties. An economically unjustified duplication exists in the CEMA countries in the preparation and manufacture of many types of products which are either identical or similar with respect to their properties. Specialization and cooperation thus far have failed to comprehensively affect the entire production process: research, design and drafting work, standardization and unification [unifikace], mutual deliveries and the technical servicing of machinery and equipment. Cooperation in the field of assembled units, component parts and elements has not yet developed adequately and difficulties arise in adjusting prices.

It is being contemplated to incorporate in the agreed-upon plan for multilateral integration measures for the years 1981-85 the most important selected measures in the field of cooperation, primarily measures resulting from the long-term target programs for cooperation on the basis of which the member countries will conclude corresponding multilateral agreements and bilateral agreements linked with the implementation of the former. The obligations of the CEMA countries contained in these agreements will be reflected in the 5-year plans in agreement with the internal systems of planning the national economy.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS CEMA PROSPECTS, PROBLEMS IN EIGHTIES

LD270805 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Confidence of Creators"]

[Text] The community of socialist states stands before the whole world as a bulwark of historical optimism and the focus of confidence in the future. Our world is going through a difficult time. The U.S. ruling circles and the NATO militarists are doing their utmost to demolish the edifice of international detente so painstakingly erected in the 1970's and are intensifying the arms race. The socialist countries are countering the militarist hysteria being whipped up in the West, with cohesion and unity of action, sober analysis of the international situation and concrete peace initiatives.

At the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee a broad program of action was put forward on strengthening confidence and mutual understanding in international relations. The 34th CEMA session meeting in Prague was conducted in the same atmosphere of quiet confidence in their own powers and in the ultimate triumph of reason and cooperation in the international arena. It is for the development of equal and mutually advantageous international ties, the consolidation of the material basis of detente and the improvement of the world political climate that joint organizations of the socialist countries are unfailingly striving in their work.

Of course, the states in our community are bound to draw conclusions from Washington's political course, which is aimed at undermining cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. While advocating the development of East-West ties on an equal and fair basis, the socialist community countries are also ready to rebuff any pressure or diktat, including that in the economic sphere, since, as was stressed in Prague, the coordination of national economic plans and the program of socialist economic integration and economic cooperation are now in the forefront of the struggle for peace.

"Socialist economic integration has become an integral part of our community's life and a powerful and stable factor in the fraternal countries' all-round progress," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out a year ago in his greetings message to CEMA's jubilee session. All the work completed by the Prague session reaffirms this.

It is by means of integration cooperation that the fraternal socialist countries seek and find solutions to the economic problems facing them, chief of which is the major world problem of energy, fuel and raw materials, which largely determines the rate of economic growth. Proceeding from socialist principles of cooperation the CEMA countries have not permitted spontaneous price changes in mutual trade. But they could not ignore the objective factors in the change in the world energy and raw materials situation: increasing spending on production and transportation and the nonrenewability of these resources.

The fraternal countries full appreciate the Soviet Union's willingness to maintain throughout the next 5-year plan its supply of oil to the CEMA countries at the same high level as that achieved in 1980. Over the next 5 years Soviet supplies to our CEMA partners will total almost 400 million tons. Large amounts of Soviet gas and electricity will also be supplied via jointly-constructed transportation arteries. All this convincingly demonstrates the reliability of long-term cooperation, which contrasts strikingly with the blackmail, pressure and unrestrained rivalry characteristic of economic groups in the capitalist world.

Under modern conditions rational utilization of natural resources and the reduction of their consumption per unit of end product, which as a rule requires a smaller outlay than does increasing extraction, is of paramount importance. The Prague CEMA session focussed attention on this aspect of the matter. The CEMA countries will also expand cooperation in geological prospecting work, in refining oil more thoroughly and in providing the most important sectors of the national economy with economical and highly-productive equipment. The significance of the multilateral agreement signed in Prague on specialization and shared production in the development and production of computer equipment can scarcely be exaggerated. The introduction of the new computer system--the microcomputer--will make it possible to reduce the demand for manpower by several million people at metalworking enterprises alone.

Increasingly close cooperation in the planning sphere is the pivot of socialist economic integration. More than 70 multilateral agreements giving concrete expression to long-term targeted cooperation programs have been concluded to date, but, as was pointed out at the session, this work must be speeded up. The preliminary results of the coordination of plans for the coming 5-year plan show that in the coordination process it has been possible to largely resolve a number of complex problems of economic, scientific and technical cooperation. This creates the necessary conditions for the CEMA countries' adoption of balanced 5-year plans for socioeconomic development.

However complex and crucial the problems are which we have to solve, we know that we have the prerequisites for doing so, A.N. Kosygin, head of the Soviet delegation at the CEMA session, stressed. Witness our increased production, scientific and technical potential, our determination to pool our efforts still more closely and our ability to successfully resist any attempts by imperialist forces to undermine the cause of peace and increase international tension.

Fidelity to the great principle of socialist internationalism and the fraternal communist and workers parties' tried and tested Marxist-Leninist leadership are a guarantee of our community's success. The latest party congresses have recently been held in a number of community countries and in others preparations for them are in full swing. The CPSU is preparing for its 26th congress. Further deepening all-round cooperation with the fraternal countries is always the focus of the CPSU's attention.

The socialist community has entered the eighties with the well-earned reputation of being the world's most dynamic economic force. We have every confidence that despite all the difficulty of the tasks facing us that position will be consolidated and strengthened.

CEMA 'CONFIDENCE' GUARANTEES 'DIFFICULTIES' WILL BE OVERCOME

LD250915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 4

[Correspondent I. Biryukov dispatch: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 18 June--The CEMA session participants received the speech by A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as fresh evidence of the profound interest of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people in deepening socialist economic integration. The speech expounded the most important directions in the activity of the Soviet land in further strengthening cooperation among the fraternal states. Soviet experience in communist building and the USSR's outstanding role in strengthening the economy of the countries of the community, including the extensive involvement of the USSR's powerful national economy in integration ties and its active participation in coordinating national economic plans, implementing long-term targeted cooperation programs and deepening long-term and stable production, scientific and technical ties constitute an example of internationalism in practice and of historical optimism.

During the seventies, as the session notes, already about one-half of the volume of world growth in industrial production was attributable to the countries of the socialist community, which was considerably assisted by the work of CEMA and equal, friendly cooperation. This confidence serves as a guarantee that certain difficulties which have confronted the CEMA countries in the past year--difficulties arising not only by virtue of unfavorable external factors but also through new conditions of reproduction--will be overcome.

There is a different coloration to the information reports arriving from the countries of capitalism. The pernicious arms race, unemployment, inflation, economic instability are all on the increase there. All this is deepening the contradictions organically inherent in capitalism. Not for nothing did Bonn's VORWAERTS call the summit meeting of the EEC member countries a "failure" since the Common Market members could not come to an agreement on a number of acute problems. Foreign observers do not see any chance of success either for the latest meeting of leaders of the United States, the FRG, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada which is due to begin in a few days in Venice.

The CEMA session participants, in examining ways of solving the problems which confront the socialist economy, repeatedly turn to the idea expressed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the forthcoming two 5-year plan periods must be transformed into a period of intensive production, scientific and technical cooperation. This is one of the fundamental aims of the fraternal parties' agreed course. The Prague CEMA session confirms once again that the council reliably serves the interests of every fraternal country and of the entire socialist community. Socialism is once again revealing its historic role as the leading social system which ensures the solution of fundamental social and national problems for the peoples and is an important factor for international peace and man's progress.

FADEYEV PRESS CONFERENCE ON CEMA IN PRAGUE

AU241053 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[Report by RUDE PRAVO correspondent (AL): "Socialist Integration and the World; Nikolay Fadeyev's Press Conference on the Results of the CEMA's 34th Session in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 20 June--At the end of the 34th CEMA session in Prague, CEMA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev met with Czechoslovak and foreign journalists at a press conference in Prague's Hotel International. [paragraph continues]

In the opening part he assessed the political and economic importance of the Prague CEMA session and defined its results and its contribution to the further cooperation among the member countries.

He stressed in particular that CEMA's activity, as a component part of the international division of labor, contributes to the strengthening of international relations throughout the world in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

Long Story

Speaking about CEMA's relations with the European Economic Community [EEC] he noted that this was a long story and that it was not CEMA's fault that no agreement on cooperation in the key trade-political-economic questions had yet been concluded. The EEC would like to conclude treaties with the individual CEMA countries, but under various pretexts of formal [formalni] character refuses to conclude an agreement with CEMA as a whole, although it has similar agreements with ASEAN and other economic groups. One cannot accede to that since it would constitute a violation of the principle of equality and would make the CEMA countries subject to discrimination. Instead, the EEC has offered agreements in the sphere of statistics and standardization, which, after all, are not the most important questions of cooperation between the two integrated groups. CEMA is prepared to conclude an agreement on cooperation in the basic [zasadni] spheres, Comrade Nikolay Fadeyev added.

A Single Complex

Asked about the relationship of the "comprehensive program of the further deepening and perfecting of the socialist economic integration" of 1971 and the long-term target programs of cooperation adopted at the two latest CEMA sessions, the CEMA secretary said that these documents actually constitute a single program entity. The long-term target programs constitute the complementation, definition and more or less extension of the comprehensive program.

To that complex will also belong the "agreed plan of multilateral integration measures for the 1981-85 period" which CEMA will approve at its next session in Sofia, in 1981, and which will contain a number of further concrete projects to be built with joint efforts. Bilateral and multilateral aggrements have already been concluded for the majority of them and the rest is being discussed.

Aid and "Aid"

To the remark that the CEMA countries have not been helping the developing countries as much as the capitalist states, Comrade Nikolay Fadeyev emphatically said that there is a diametrical difference between the aid provided by the CEMA countries and by the former colonical capitals. The advanced capitalist countries are getting their "aid" back with profit and their participation concentrates mainly on the sphere of raw materials extraction. In contrast, the CEMA countries are selflessly helping the developing countries train technical cadres and build independent industries. In this way they are helping them to acquire or strengthen their genuine independence. Some 3,000 enterprises in 90 countries have already been built or are at present being built with CEMA's assistance.

As regards the ethical aspects of providing aid there is also a fundamental difference, the CEMA secretary emphasized. The advanced capitalist states have acquired their wealth mostly through exploiting colonies and therefore it is only just that they return a part of that wealth to the former colonies.

In contrast, the CEMA countries have never had, and never exploited colonies. They themselves experienced the difficult period of war and of reconstruction of their war-devasted industries, in which they depended on themselves, on their own resources and on mutual assistance. The CEMA countries provide aid to the developing countries selflessly and sometimes even under difficult conditions, mainly to prevent these countries from being at mercy of the monopolist dictate of the big multinational companies.

CEMA's PRICES

Comrade Fadeyev spoke further about CEMA's mechanism for setting prices, which takes as its basis the prices on world markets but is freed from cyclical and inflationary influences. This mechanism has been in force since 1958 in accordance with the agreement the CEMA countries then concluded for resolving that issue. The average world prices in the past 5 years was taken as the basis for prices in trade and economic relations among the CEMA countries for the following 5-year plan. Comrade Fadeyev said, for example, that in the past 5-year plan the price of crude oil in CEMA was 60 percent below the world market prices.

That mechanism functioned well until the beginning of the 1970s, because until then the prices of raw materials and fuels on the world markets--the cyclical fluctuation aside--had been more or less stable. But when at the beginning of the 1970s the sharp upturn in world prices began, the CEMA countries agreed that they would--employing the aforementioned mechanism--set contractual prices for each individual year of the 5-year plan.

Asked by Western journalists about the CEMA countries' position on the possible convocation of a worldwide conference on world energy problems, Comrade N. Fadeyev said with a smile that their position would clearly be positive. "After all, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev himself proposed the convocation of such a conference in one of his speeches." The CEMA secretary concluded the press conference.

OPENING OF MEETING OF NORTH EUROPEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES

LD261408 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Oslo, June 26, TASS--A meeting of communist parties of the North European countries opened in the Norwegian capital today. Taking part in the meeting are delegations from the communist parties of Denmark, Norway, Finland and the Left Party--Communists of Sweden. The agenda includes problems of maintaining international detente, strengthening peace and coordinating efforts of the communists in the Nordic countries in their struggle against the continuing arms race. The participants in the meeting will devote special attention to the tasks of the communist parties in North European countries in the light of the Burssels NATO's decisions on the so-called "modernization" of its nuclear missile potential in Western Europe, as well as the plans of the NATO military to deploy the allies' heavy military equipment on the territory of Denmark and Norway.

AAPSO DELEGATES PLEDGE SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD251252 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 25, TASS--Delegates of an international meeting of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan convened on the initiative of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) today arrived in the Afghan capital. "We came here to express solidarity with the people of Afghanistan in its struggle against imperialism and reaction", representative of the progressive forces of Lebanon Dr Abdollah Sadeq told a TASS correspondent. "We firmly believe that the Afghan Government has full right to turn for assistance to its friend and ally the Soviet Union for rebuffing the aggression of imperialism, the attacks of counterrevolution on the Afghan people. We wish to tell the Afghan people on the basis of our experience about the dirty game that imperialism is playing against our country, against the Palestinians, against Syria, Jordan and other states."

"The Vietnamese people follows closely the events in Afghanistan", said member of the Vietnamese delegation Li Van Siao. "We came here to express to the Afghan people solidarity and support of the Vietnamese people. We, too, were fighting against imperialists, colonialists, for independence, for social progress. Our two countries have common enemies--imperialists, Chinese expansionists and hegemonists". "The Vietnamese people", Li Van Siao said, "strongly supports the assistance that is rendered by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people."

KESHTMAND ADDRESSES KABUL SOLIDARITY MEETING

LD260012 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 25, TASS--Speaking at an international meeting of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, which opened here today, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand has emphasized the great role of the organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity in strengthening unity and solidarity of the national liberation movements, all progressive forces of Asia and Africa. Our country, he said, undertakes efforts aimed at defending the gains of the working people of Afghanistan, its vital interests from imperialist aggression and designs of reaction.

The criminal actions of American imperialism, the Chinese leadership and reaction of the region and also the Amin regime created a serious danger to the Afghan revolution. To defend the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of our country and in reply to the repeated requests from the party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the Soviet Union has rendered revolutionary Afghanistan all-round, including military, aid, which is fully in keeping with the Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation, the norms of international law, stressed the Afghan leader.

American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists jointly with black reaction are waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. These forces established a broad network of military camps along the frontiers of our country. In those camps mercenaries-bandits are trained, and they are supplied with arms to conduct subversive acts and killings of the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The hysterical false propaganda campaign around the situation in Afghanistan, that has been unleashed by imperialist forces and international reaction, shows that the people of Afghanistan has thwarted their aggressive plans.

They have failed to draw Afghanistan into the sphere of imperialist influence, to establish here a strategic base for subversive actions against peace and socialism, against peoples of Asia. By their propaganda hullabaloo they would like to mislead the world public opinion, to divert the attention from the aggression of the United States and its allies against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

A constructive program of political settlement of differences with neighbouring countries was advanced in the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on May 14, this year. Nevertheless, imperialist and reactionary forces did not take into account Afghanistan's good will and undertook new subversive actions against it. But any attempts to suppress the will of the Afghan people are doomed to failure.

Every one can now firmly say that the situation in Afghanistan is changing for the better. A pointer to that, specifically, is the pull-out to the territory of the USSR of some Soviet military units the stay of which in Afganistan is not necessary now, which was made recently by agreement with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Aghanistan. The Afghan people supports the government's policy which fully accords with its interests. The Afghan people highly appreciates the all-round assistance and fraternal solidarity of the Soviet Union and other progressive forces of the world.

In conclusion, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand warmly greeted the participants in the international meeting and wished them successful work.

LIPOVOY COMMENTS ON FAILURE OF UN MISSION TO NICOSIA

LD230857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 June 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Lipovoy dispatch: "Dangerour Plans"]

[Text] Athens--The visit to Nicosia by Perez de Cuellar, UN deputy general secretary for special political questions, ended to all intents and purposes without any results. His aim was to end the deadlock of the intercommunity talks on Cyprus which were broken off last summer. This failure has been greeted with anxiety by the public of the island republic. The cause of this is the fact that some people in the country and also abroad see it as a cause for calling into question the effectiveness of the efforts being made by the United Nations to achieve a just solution to the Cyprus question.

It is from this angle that people in Cyprus view the reports which have appeared in the Western and local right-wing press that neither Washington nor the Brussels NATO headquarters have abondoned their intention to foist a so-called Camp David type of settlement on the Cypriot people. There they would like to present, for what is now the umpteenth time, the problem of Cyprus as an internal NATO affair, as they pursue their aggressive plans. As the Greek newspaper TO VIMA said recently, Washington assigns to Cyprus the role of a military transit base, suitable for use in an emergency for transferring the U.S. "quick reaction corps" to the areas adjacent to the eastern Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf.

However these plans are being met with resolute opposition from the broad mass of the public in Cyprus. As S. Kiprianou, the country's president, declared, the country's government, despite the failure of Perez de Cuellar's mission, intends to continue its efforts in the United Nations with the aim of seeking a just solution to the Cyprus question, which will insure national independence and territorial integrity.

KORNILOV BERATES 'TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENT' PROPOSAL

LD261625 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--Political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"Transitional settlement", "transitional arrangement." These vague formulas, invented in the United States, are alleged to contain the key to settling the situation that has formed around Afghanistan, and are being constantly mentioned in Washington these days. The Presidential Assistant Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is accompanying President Carter in his tour of a number of European countries and who, according to Western agencies, is the source whom they describe as "a high-placed representative of the American administration", is also insistently imposing these formulas on journalists. What does this "transitional settlement" mean?

"Explanations" on this score were given by an official spokesman of the U.S. Department of State at a press conference in Washington. The first thing he did was to describe as "unacceptable" the known May 14th proposals of the DRA Government on the attainment of a political settlement of the problem on the basis of a total ending of aggression against Afghanistan and the provision of reliable guarantees to the DRA against subversive actions from abroad.

But if these constructive proposals that open the road to a genuine settlement are "unacceptable" to Washington, what is it pressing for, what is the crux of its so-to-say "new" position? The essence of this position, as it follows from the statement by the State Department spokesman, is formed as before by attempts to export counter-revolution to sovereign Afghanistan not only by way of sending into that country armed bandit formations, that are being set up and equipped for American dollars and Chinese yuans on the territory of Pakistan, but also by sending there armed forces from some "Moslem states" connected with the United States.

In other words, Washington continues to set itself the task of achieving at all cost, by hook or by crook, a change in the socio-political system in Afghanistan. The reason that the peaceloving and constructive proposals of the DRA Government are not acceptable to the United States is that they provide, as it was openly stated in Washington, for the termination of U.S. activities directed at changing the nature of that government.

As we see, when speaking about the "transitional settlement of the Afghan problem", the State Department spokesman obviously transcended the framework of generally accepted norms of international law and contacts between states. It seems we must have forgotten that Afghanistan is a sovereign, independent and non-aligned country and not some client state like South Korea which is actually occupied by the United States and to which Washington can dictate at will the state system that it wants to have there. His statement confirms once again that blinded by anti-Sovietism and suffering from an irrepressible greatpower itch certain circles in Washington stubbornly refuse to accept the fact that questions of internal arrangement are matters for the Afghan people itself to solve.

Official Washington ought to restrain its ardour. If the United States really wants a political settlement in the region it should realise that the ball now is in its court and also of those states which it is inciting against such a settlement.

VARIATIONS ON KORNILOV REJOINDER ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL

The following variations to the item entitled "Comment on U.S. Reaction to Afghan Troop Withdrawal" and subtitled "Kornilov Rejoinder" published on page A 1 of the 25 June 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT were taken from Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 June 1980 page 5:

Page A 1, PRAVDA omits introductory paragraph.

Page A 1, paragraph two, PRAVDA omits last sentence.

Page A 1, paragraph three, last line, PRAVDA omits ... to distort its essence!...

Page A 1, paragraph four, line five, PRAVDA places in quotes ... "see this for himself," ...

Page A 1, paragraph four, last line, PRAVDA places in quotes ... "even before Giscard d'Estaing had told them of this."

CARTER CRITICIZED FOR 'DELIBERATELY SLANDEROUS FABRICATIONS'

LD261236 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 26 Jun 80

["Facts Against Lies"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--The confusion around the events in Afghanistan, staged by certain United States quarters, continues. U.S. President Carter, who is touring some European countries after the "summit of the seven" in Venice, does not stop his exercise in anti-Soviet rhetoric. Speaking in Madrid, he alleged that the United States and the West had been confronted by a strategic challenge of historic scale as a result of the events in Afghanistan. Once again, he was spreading deliberately slanderous fabrications on a mythical Soviet menace and on a desire of the USSR to force its way through to warm seas, etc.

All these concoctions are not new and the very fact that they are used time and again only goes to show that antisovietism, hostility to detente, continues furnishing the foundation of the policy of the present Washington administration. Something else also attracts attention: Exercising in antisoviet sallies, the United States President obstinately and bashfully keeps silent on the real sources of the present tension which, if one is to believe Carter's words, worries Washington. Yet these sources are well known and their roots lie in nothing else but the aggressive trend of United States policy.

Why, indeed, does President Carter keep silent on the obvious unwillingness of the United States to end the armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, organized by the United States and Beijing from Pakistani territory? Why does he keep silent on the United States unwillingness to pull out the American Navy from the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean? For it is an open secret that Washington, continuing the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and concentrating a naval armada in the warm seas of these regions, thus seeks to block a political settlement of the situation obtaining around Afghanistan, while simultaneously, aggravating tension, to retain a pretext for further strengthening the American military presence in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, which constitutes a quite real and not mythical threat to the Near and Middle Eastern countries.

Neither can one ignore those U.S. President's statements which allege that withdrawal of Soviet military units from Afghanistan is some "success" of the American policy of pressure on the USSR. This action, which is assessed in most countries of the world as an important positive step, has been taken because life in Afghanistan is gradually returning to normalcy, despite the efforts of imperialist and reactionary quarters.

Large gangs of counter-revolutionaries have been routed and the invaders sustained a big defeat--in such conditions the USSR regarded it possible, by agreement with the Afghan Government, to take a decision on the withdrawal of some units from the Soviet military "contingent in Afghanistan. As for the 'versions' spread by the United States President, it is either a profound and dangerous mistake or, more likely than not, a deliberate lie. [quotes as received]

The anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan psychosis confirms once again that the United States is not going to end the flagrant interference in the affairs of the sovereign and independent Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, that the United States continues aggravating tension in south-west Asia and other regions of the world. As for a political settlement of the situation that has formed around Afghanistan, the road to such a settlement is well-known: a complete end to the aggression against that country, unleashed by the United States and the Beijing hegemonists, and reliable guarantees against subversive actions from abroad.

If Washington and the accomplices of American imperialism persist in implementing their plans of making Afghanistan a spring board for aggression on the southern frontiers of the USSR, they would do well to bear in mind that the Soviet Union, its friends and allies, and all peaceloving forces have means and possibilities to give a fitting rebuff.

NATURE OF SECRETARY BROWN'S EUROPEAN TOUR VIEWED

LD261758 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 26, TASS--U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown left on a tour of Western Europe which will take him to France, Italy and Switzerland.

The nature of his mission is kept a closely-guarded secret but observers who are connected with the military circles are of the opinion that this trip was taken in the framework of the U.S. campaign of the intensive conditioning of the U.S. allies in NATO whom the United States hopes to involve heavier in the implementation of its militaristic designs. In accordance with its global strategy, the United States seeks to impose on the West European members of NATO speedy deployment of U.S. cruise missiles even ahead of the schedule that was advanced by the session of the NATO Council in Brussels in December last.

An ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent points out that Washington has long been pressing on its West European partners to make them build up their armed forces. The U.S. military hope to replace with these forces the U.S. armed units that are kept in Western Europe when the time comes to rush them to the Persian Gulf zone or to other areas of the world that are "explosive" from the United States viewpoint.

A Pentagon's spokesman said that Harold Brown will meet French President Giscard d'Estaing and the French minister of defense. Observers believe he will try to persuade France to have a more intensive military cooperation with France also in the Persian Gulf area not far from which France keeps large naval forces. [as received]

It follows from the statement of the Pentagon spokesman that the Carter administration entrusted Brown also with purely political functions. He is to try again to persuade France to join the vicious antisocialist campaign that has been launched by Washington and to abandon its independent foreign policy.

In Italy, the head of the U.S. Department of Defense will inspect a U.S. battalion kept at the Vicenza military base. It is believed here that such an ostentatious gesture has the aim of showing the United States' satisfaction with the pro-American stand of the present Italian Government which confirmed the readiness to grant its territory for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles.

In Geneva Harold Brown is to fulfil rather a delicate task: Without affecting Israel's interests, to hold talks with Saudi Arabia's Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the deliveries of additional equipment for the F-15 fighter bombers that Saudi Arabia already bought from the United States. Saudi Arabia also seeks to acquire the KC-135 tanker aircraft.

These requests by Saudi Arabia caused Israel's anger which put the United States administration in a rather difficult position. Washington does not want to offend by its refusal Saudi Arabia which is the main supplier of oil. But striking a deal with Saudi Arabia Carter would risk losing the backing of the Zionist lobby in the United States during the November presidential elections.

It is reported that Brown has been instructed to persuade Saudi Arabia to wait a little with its demands and failing this, to try to buy time with new promises for the future.

SOLDATOV ON REASONS FOR CURRENT DISCORD BETWEEN U.S. ALLIES

LD261551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Soldatov under the rubric "Letter from New York": In the Name of "Common Interests'"]

[Text] U.S. officials freely admit that relations between the United States and a number of its allies have noticeably deteriorated in recent months. There is talk of serious differences on a number of important questions and of the exacerbation of contradictions. The local press writes of "a crisis of confidence" between America and West Europe and of a trend toward "fragmentation of the alliance."

At the same time the administration is taking steps which will exacerbate these relations still further. One such step was President Carter's recent warning to the allies demanding that the West European states "refrain from interfering in the Near East settlement process." "We will not tolerate," he said, "any action on their part in the UN."

The current discord between allies is to some extent connected with the present administration's peculiarities, if that's what they can be called, and with the zigzags in its foreign policy course. The Carter administration has more than once ignored the allies and put them in an unpleasant, if not absurd situation. "The harsh truth is that the allies do not believe in Carter's policy," U.S. observer J. Reston recently pointed out. "They don't even know which aspects of it to believe in and, most serious of all, have doubts about the man himself. Carter has still not realized the sad fact that he has lost his main allies' confidence."

But friction between the United States and the other leading capitalist countries cannot be attributed merely to ill-considered and frequently contradictory moves by the White House.

For several decades now several West European countries and Japan have been building up their economic potential more rapidly than the United States. The influence on world trade has also been increasing. In the last 20 years the United States' share of world exports has decreased from 18 percent to 12.1 percent at the same time as West Germany's share has risen to 11.4 percent and Japan's share to 6.8 percent. In these countries the most modern sectors of industry are developing more vigorously. They are catching up on America in terms of labor productivity. Also indicative of the changes which are taking place in the world economy is the fact that Washington has to turn to West European and Japanese banks for financial aid in order to support the dollar.

The new correlation of forces is also leading to an increasing divergence of interests, both economic and political. The decisions being taken in Washington are by no means always applauded in West Europe and Japan. This was the case with the economic sanctions against Iran. While supporting them publicly the allies began looking for loopholes in order to continue advantageous relations with that country, which was until recently a major oil supplier. Nor did the U.S. "rescue operation" in Iran have the partners' approval. The allies are afraid that a repetition of the U.S. adventure could provoke an outburst of indignation in the Muslim world.

The fate of detente is without doubt the cause of the most serious differences between the United States and the allies. But it is precisely on this issue that Washington is putting the most pressure on its partners. The screw was particularly tightened after the Warsaw Pact member states came out with new initiatives and proposals aimed at eliminating the difficulties in the international situation. Washington regards the largely positive response to these initiatives and the desire for a dialogue with the Soviet Union as "undermining Atlantic solidarity" and as a blow to U.S. policy and prestige.

Washington's military programs are indicative of its intentions. Two years ago the White House foisted on its partners the decision to increase military spending by 3 percent a year. The United States succeeded in forcing its allies to accept the plan to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of West European states. At a recent session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group U.S. Defense Secretary Brown insisted that of all the military programs "special attention" be given to the installation of these missiles.

An attempt is now being made to attribute many of the differences between Washington and its partners to the latter's "doubts" about the correctness of U.S. military policy. There is no doubt about the fact that NATO supports any proposals aimed at intensifying the arms race. Certain West European circles, particularly those who are connected with military business and make big profits from it, have a vested interest in such a turn of events. These countries also have their chauvinists and politicians with great pretensions. But the inhabitants of these countries also have historical experience connected with world wars and an understanding of what they entail. The Americans have no such experience. The public of the European Continent demands that governments takes steps to strengthen detente.

The United States' partners have not embarked on the confrontation with the Soviet Union which Washington has been urging and continues to urge. They have not done so because detente has brought them many benefits, offers and prospect of developing mutually advantageous relations and, above all, ensures the possibility of preserving peace.

Despite the increased pressure many of the United States' partners felt unable to openly join the trade war which Washington is waging against the Soviet Union. These countries have seen that trade and other forms of ties bring mutual benefits and foster mutual understanding. They also see that it is absurd to talk of blockading the world's second largest industrial producer.

The White House was particularly irked by the refusal of many of its allies to boycott the summer Olympics. Washington took this almost as a personal insult.

When demanding that other states take certain actions Washington usually pleads "common interests." But as a rule "common interests" means, above all, U.S. interests. [paragraph continues]

So it was with the Camp David agreements which safeguard U.S. strategic interests in an important part of the world. So it is also with the "defense" of the Persian Gulf oilfields in which U.S. oil corporations have a considerable vested interest.

Washington needs the intensification of tension in the world and a state of confrontation in order to attach more firmly to itself the countries of West Europe and Japan and to consolidate the unity of its camp. But hostility toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist states can only harm the countries of West Europe and Japan, as broad circles of the inhabitants of those states and many politicians realize.

The White House's emphasis on "common interests" is also aimed at restricting opportunities for other states to pursue an independent foreign poliby. While he was a professor at Columbia University, Brzezinski wrote that the current level of international politics requires "a restriction of independent government." As adviser to the President for national security affairs he is trying to put these views into practice. Washington considers it as self-evident that the independence of all states should be limited, with the exception of the United States which is called upon to play "the role of leader in the world." Any doubts concerning Washington's ability to play such a role and, more generally, concerning the need to do so provoke extreme irritation.

There is a saying that he who pays the piper calls the tune. Now it is the allies which frequently do the paying while Washington automatically calls the tune. This is provoking dissatisfaction among the partners who want more consultation and more account taken of their interests.

But above all it is the U.S. ruling elite which is dissatisfied. While consciously emphasizing its differences with its allies it is demanding their obedience. That is why the allies are so frequently subjected to fulminations and direct pressure. At the meeting of the "big seven" in Venice the United States will, no doubt, try to foist its will on its allies.

ARTICLE VIEWS 'STORM' OVER CUBAN REFUGEE ISSUE

LD251301 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Vasiliy Chichkov answer to reader's letter under the rubric "Commentary at Your Request": "A 'Storm' Over the Island of Freedom"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] "Bourgeois radio voices and the press are now unceasingly making a fuss about "Cuban refugees.' It is asserted that the Cuban Government has 'reduced the people' to the state of having to leave the country. Please tell use what is really happening in that part of the world," worker M.P. Sergovantsev writes from Rostov. Similar requests are contained in many letters which have reached SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in recent weeks.

The well-known writer and dramatist Vasiliy Chichkov, who worked on the American Continent for a long time and was the first Soviet correspondent in Cuba after the victory of the revolution, answers our readers' letters.

It is true that the words "Cuban refugees" are constantly in the Western newspapers now. They are illustrated with photographs of people descending from an aircraft or a ship's gangplank. Western journalists stigmatize the Cuban Government and report astronomical numbers of "refugees." First it was tens of thousands. Now the figure has allegedly topped 100,000.

How many times, in the 21 years since the victory of the Cuban revolution, have its enemies predicted its collapse; how many times have they declared that Fidel Castro's government is about to be brought down! As early as F. Castro's first press conference in January 1959, at which I was present, American journalists were saying to the Cuban leader's face, "You have won the war, but you will lose the peace." Fidel then replied: "I see no reason to fear that we will lose."

During those days "information" was flowing out of the United States in a huge, turbid stream to the effect that in Cuba they were dealing mercilessly with all who cause difficulties and that human rights were being violated. The United States opened its doors to war criminals who should have been tried by the Cuban people, to landowners and representatives of the haute bourgeoisie. American progaganda was particularly zealous in inciting members of the intelligentsia to leave. By means of intimidation and promises of prosperity, an exodus of doctors, engineers, accountants, architects, artists and teachers was stimulated. The plan was simple--Cuba would be deprived of its "brains trust" and would perish.

In those days it was really difficult for the Cuban people. But revolution is strong in that it mobilizes the people's forces and resolves tasks which no capitalist state is capable of resolving. In 20 years, with the Soviet Union's assistance, Cuba was able to stand its ground economically and create a new intelligentsia and a new revolutionary "brains trust."

Of course, that gives rise to malice among those who were counting on the revolution's collapse and dreaming of bringing that heroic country to its knees. But as is known, malice bears no fruit, it only kindles evil passions. And it is these passions which motivate the American politicians who are kindling anti-Cuban hysteria with a steadfastness worthy of a better cause.

In response to American propaganda's concoction about the lack of human rights on the Island of Freedom, Fidel Castro permitted thousands of Cuban emigres to visit the country. The government is confident that it is right, confident of the people's support!

Of course, those who are waging the struggle against Cuba did not fail to profit from the services of those thousands of people to try to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction in people's heads. Stories were released about the heavenly life in the United States (although it is not so very heavenly for Cuban emigres) and the Americanized Cubans showed their fellow countrymen jeans trademarked "Super Rifle," electronic watches, photographs of "Mustangs" or Oldsmobile cars....

And at the same time Washington was sending out the word on all the radio waves that it will welcome "with open heart and open arms" Cubans who want to leave their country.

Obviously in making such a statement the President was thinking mainly about, not the Cubans, but his own political capital. Here you have a true champion of human rights! And of course, to him and his advisers this game seemed unable to fail--the Cuban authorities, they said, will keep the country's gates closed--that means we can once again start shouting from the housetops about the "lack of freedoms" in Cuba.

However, the American politicians' predictions were groundless. The port of Mariel was opened for exit from Cuba, and hundreds of small American boats arrived there. Those who believed in the stories about heavenly prosperity in a foreign land and who did not like Cuba today set off for the United States. It is not hard to guess who those people were--renegades, parasites, criminals released from prison....

Within the walls of the State Department and other institutions connected with foreign policy, triumphant voices were heard: "At last, a break has been made in the Cuban iron curtain!" "This time, the 'brain drain' will be fatal for Cuba."

It turned out that American politicians, who are close to the Island of Freedom, have a surprisingly poor knowledge of Cuban realities. The Cuban psychology formed over the last 20 years is vastly different from that which was traditional for many earlier Cubans, who were prepared to serve the omnipotent Yankee for a dollar. The representative of today's intelligentsia has a different range of vital interests than at one time.

Traveling over the island, you notice that the Cuban today is even different externally from what he was 20-30 years ago. The Cuban has straightened his shoulders, lifted his head and now seems taller.

When the first few thousand Cuban refugees arrived in the United States, the ardor of those who were organizing this noisy campaign cooled sharply. There were too few of the members of the "brains trust" whom the American strategist were dreaming about. A "selected public" arrived--relatives of wealthy people who had once emigrated from Cuba, "individuals without any particular profession, all kinds of drug addicts and criminals...." The U.S. authorities immediately exposed 400 criminals who had come out of prison recently.

And the newspapers which had been shouting that "Fidel Castro is on the rocks" rapidly changed their tune. Thus (J. Khabron) was forced to state in NEWSDAY: "The impulsive, smart Castro knew very well what he was doing when he opened the 'flood gates' for the refugees."

In U.S. Government circles and the Congress, confusion has set in. J. Carter, who has surprised the world with his sharp zigzags more than once recently, again made a sensational 180-degree turn. He ordered the boats bringing Cubans to Florida to stop. Some 200 boats were confiscated.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, after the President's new zigzag: "Carter must have employees capable of looking ahead and assessing the possible consequences of the President's lavish promises. Today, either he does not receive the correct advice, or he does not listen to it."

Washington ended up in a rather unattractive situation. And in order to save its prestige somehow or other, it permitted Cubans to enter, but only those who pass appropriate checks before leaving the island. "We will take the ones we need, and leave the others." Thus the "champions of democracy" again showed the true worth of their statements on human rights and on freedom of movement from one country to another!

Who knows, perhaps the unsuccessful refugee operation pushed the American President into taking a new step in kindling anti-Cuban hysteria? And perhaps this new step was planned as a measure intended to intimidate the Cubans and thereby encourage the "necessary people" to leave their motherland. It was decided to put on a military show off the Cuban shores and show the great power's "muscle."

Participating in this show of "muscle" were 42 warships, 350 combat aircraft and 20,000 servicemen. American B-52's, prepared to mine the sea approaches to Cuba at any moment, were constantly "hanging" in the air over the Caribbean. On an order from Carter, detachments made up of counterrevolutionary elements who had fled from Cuba and all kinds of war criminals were placed in a state of combat readiness in Florida.

Evidently the present President is disturbed by his predecessors' military "glory." The incursion into Guatemala was organized under D. Eisenhower, the air landing in the Bay of Pigs in Cuba under J. Kennedy, the intervention in the Dominican Republic under L. Johnson and the bloody carnage in Chile under R. Nixon.

However, the "storm" arranged by Washington over the Island of Freedom has not shaken the Cuban people. They responded by further rallying their ranks. An unprecedented demonstration was held in Havana. For 13 hours people were marching through the streets of the capital, with slogans and banners saying: "Let the idlers, parasites and other garbage clear out of Cuba!" And "Yankees, you cannot frighten us!"

For 20 years now the little island in the Caribbean has been arousing the sympathies of its friends and the hatred of its enemies. The heroic people who live there do not yield to provocations and are always ready to stand up for themselves. I often recall the huge banners set up on the roads there: "The Island of Cuba may sink beneath the waters of the Caribbean, but it will never fall to an enemy."

PASSAGE OF U.S. NAVAL VESSELS THROUGH SUEZ CANAL NOTED

LD262356 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 26, TASS--Two destroyers of the U.S. Navy, Thomas C. Hart and Voge, passed through the Suez Canal on the way to the Red Sea. The press reports that they will sail on to the Indian Ocean where, as is known, the Pentagon's largest naval armada is located. Despite numerous demands of the world public to withdraw the American Navy from the region of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, Washington is continuing escalation of its military presence in that region.

At present, several American aircraft carrying strike groups are concentrated in the north western part of the Indian Ocean. They include aircraft carriers and tens of escort ships--cruisers, frigates and destroyers. Transport ships with armaments sufficient for a 12,000-strong marine unit are being dispatched to the U.S. outpost in the Indian Ocean--the Island of Diego Garcia. The Pentagon is enlarging and modernizing its base on the island turning it into a powerful springboard for aggression in the region of the Indian Ocean.

New Delhi, June 26, TASS--General Secretary of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization Om Prakash Palival said that the peoples of the Indian Ocean will never agree to Washington's attempts to subordinate them to its diktat. By proclaiming this region the "zone of its vital interests", the United States is dispatching there more and more warships covering south and southwest Asia with a network of military bases.

The United States enjoys support from official London which gave it the Island of Diego Garcia that had been torn away from Mauritius, and from some most reactionary regimes. Om Prakash Palival pointed out that particularly great efforts are exerted by the Egyptian regime which proved its readiness to take part in any American adventure for financial and military handouts as it happened during the recent aggression by the United States against Iran.

Washington is seeking to dovetail the region of operation by the militaristic ANZUS bloc in the Pacific Ocean with NATO's system in Europe. Bases located in the basin of the Indian Ocean are to play a special role in implementing this design.

Professor Rashiduddin Khan, prominent public figure, member of the Indian Parliament, stressed that the Indian people unanimously opposes the escalation of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and demands that the American military base on the Island of Diego Garcia be dismantled. He pointed out that Washington's course towards the aggravation of tension in that region gives rise to alarm and concern not only in India but in all other states which support the idea of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Rashiduddin Khan pointed out that the U.S. actions pursue quite definite purposes. They are designated at continuing interference in the domestic affairs of the coastal states and putting pressure on the countries which do not wish to follow in the wake of Washington's policy.

Bereznikovskiy Comment

LD262356 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 26 Jun 80

["Grovelling Before the Aggressors"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovskiy writes: Two American destroyers and an Israeli military vessel have sailed from the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal in the direction of the Persian Gulf where a huge American armada is now concentrated. How did official Cairo respond to this dangerous military demonstration?

"Normalization" of relations with Cairo opened before Tel Aviv big possibilities of infiltrating Egypt politically, economically and militarily, and also gave it the "right" for Israeli naval ships to sail unimpeded through the Suez Canal. On giving the legal seal of approval to this criminal "right" the Egyptian president "forgot" that in its time the Israeli Navy had taken an active part in military operations against Arab countries, including against Egypt.

As to American naval ships, their appearance in the Suez Canal has become commonplace lately. With As-Sadat's knowledge the American military are behaving on Egyptian territory as though they were at home.

It was none other than the Cairo "rais" who gave the green light to American military presence in Egypt, to the creation there of military bases, to the concentration of American troops and the turning of Egypt, an Arab country, into an imperialist military bridgehead for striking blows at Middle East countries that Washington does not like and at national-liberation and anti-imperialist movements.

More than that, in his desire to please his American patrons As-Sadat is not against playing the role of a Middle East policeman and a vigorous accomplice of the Pentagon's militaristic plans.

This is evidenced by Egypt's involvement in the recent abortive shameful action by the American military against Iran, by its military assistance to the Sultan of Oman in punitive operations against detachments of the national liberation front, by the military threats and concentration of Egyptian troops on the border with Libya and also by As-Sadat's consent to participation in the forthcoming joint American-Egyptian air exercises.

As we see, grovelling before the aggressors, As-Sadat is shamelessly selling out his country's sovereignty and the interests of the Arab peoples, is doing everything possible to run the Near and Middle East into a fief of the United States and Israel.

'MISINFORMATION' ABOUT TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM GDR HIT

LD270745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from V. Tarasov roundup "The Day Worldwide" under the rubric "Lies Do Not Get You Far:" "Falsehood Launched"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally reduce the numbers of Soviet troops and combat hardware in central Europe was received by the international public as a new manifestation of our country's love of peace and good will.

In the past months the intended withdrawal of about 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military hardware has been implemented according to plan. It has taken place literally before everyone's eyes, including before the eyes of many Western press representatives.

In their zeal to minimize the significance of the step taken by the Soviet Union, the NATO leaders and the propoagandists who serve them have recently begun to sulk about whether Soviet troops are indeed being withdrawn from the GDR. The Western press has begun to publish misinformation to the effect that Soviet military personnel and combat hardware are being loaded into cars at some stations in the GDR and then unloaded, if not in the GDR, then nearby--in Czechoslovakia or Poland. Certain bourgeois press organs, in particular the New York TIMES, have gone so far as to say that the Soviet Union has allegedly brought in new, more numerous and better armed troops instead of those withdrawn.

The New York TIMES makes no secret of the reason why misinformation on the Soviet position is needed. In its words, the United States is afraid that the Soviet troops' withdrawal may incite European NATO countries to reject American demands for a further buildup in the bloc's armed forces.

Well, tricking its allies has become commonplace for Washington.

ANICHKIN ON ELECTION RACE: 'DISILLUSION, DISATISFACTION'

LD271005 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Jun 80 p 3

[Observer Oleg Anichkin "International Review": "In an Atmosphere of Morose Dissatisfaction"]

[Text] The long, exhausting and costly election campaign in the United States has reached the halfway mark, as they say.

The number of contenders in the Democratic Party and in the Republican Party has been reduced to the minimum. Early this month saw the end of the so-called primary elections, whose aim is to determine the presidential candidates from the two bourgeois parties which take turns in power in the White House and make up the American two-party system.

These elections have decided the leaders in the election race. Among the Democrats the leader is President J. Carter, and among the Republicans it is R. Reagan. As far as the Republican Party is concerned, the position is clear: the former governor of California has assured himself of nomination as candidate. The picture is different in the Democrats' camp: J. Carter has collected a sufficient majority of votes from convention delegates to obtain approval of his candidacy, but his rival, Senator E. Kennedy, has not laid down his arms and intends to carry on the struggle at the convention itself. "My election campaign," he stated, " is just beginning." The senator rejected the President's appeal to "pool their efforts" in order to defeat the Republicans.

As a result of the primaries President J. Carter has obtained an arithmetical majority, but he has not gained the moral support of a majority of Democrats. He has collected a majority of convention delegates' votes, while E. Kennedy has secured victories in the country's biggest states, on whose support the Democrats' success in the presidential elections largely depends. It is a question of states like New York, California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and others.

E. Kennedy's calculations are mainly based on the fact that the atmosphere has recently changed substantially in the country and has led to a fall in the President's authority and prestige. Whereas, before, the election situation, because of events in Iran, was in favor of J. Carter, as a result of the fanning of chauvinist hysteria over the problem of releasing the American hostages, the situation is now quite different. Most of the problems in the United States have become aggravated, and the voters' mood has has changed significantly. A public opinion poll conducted by the New York TIMES and CBS television showed that in most states of the country fewer than half the Democrats intend to "remain loyal to the President."

On this basis E. Kennedy is making the assumption that delegates already chosen for the Democratic Party Convention who support the President could change their position and would like to be released from their pledges to vote for him! The senator hopes that if he succeeds in obtaining such changes in the party's charter, then a significant proportion of the delegates will abandon J. Carter and he will be able to obtain approval of his presidential candidacy.

E. Kennedy's supporters believe the senator's plans are justified. Here they indicate the results of public opinion polls, which predict defeat for J. Carter in a confrontation with R. Reagan. The senator is striving to convince the Democrats that with the present President, if he runs for a second term, the Democratic Party could lose power in the White House. At present it is hard to predict how accurate and realistic is the analysis of the strategists behind E. Kennedy's election campaign.

On the other hand the primaries showed that the senator from Massachusetts is relatively vulnerable. He cannot rely on the magnetic force of his name, which was borne by his elder brothers who were victims of political killings. Moreover strong opposition to the senator evidently exists within the Democratic Party, and that will have an effect one way or another on his political future.

In comparison with the atmosphere of confusion, contradictions and lack of confidence which prevails in the Democrats' camp, relative tranquility and all but unity is observed among the Republicans for the first time in the several years since R. Nixon's ignominious resignation. Yet quite recently, at the start of the election campaign, the number of contestants in the struggle for the right to the nomination as presidential candidate was about a dozen. The "secret" of R. Reagan's success apparently lies in the fact that none of his rivals enjoyed sufficient support in the party to lead it into the presidential elections with hopes of success.

Now the Republicans are engaged in elaborating an election platform and strategy which could ensure them victory at the presidential elections. Also of great significance for them is the choice of a candidate for the post of vice president, who must be a well-known political figure in the country. In American election history it has happened more than once that election victory has been secured to a significant extent by who was nominated for the post of vice president. This time, this candidate could be a Republican senator or possibly a governor. The possibility is not excluded that it could be G. Bush, R. Reagan's recent rival in the primaries.

In conducting the election campaign, he is seeking to show that he enjoys sufficient popularity and his claims are substantiated. It must be added that G. Bush is a very experienced politician.

One of the main features of note in the present election campaign is the voters' disappointment not only in the candidates themselves but in the very system for selecting them. A poll conducted for TIME magazine by Yankelovich, Skelly and White Incoporated showed that more than half the registered voters are "dissatisfied with the choice between Carter and Reagan." In this connection J. Reston wrote, not without irony, that the public is no more interested in who will lose the presidential elections than in who will win.

Disenchangment with the two-party system, which gives the Americans no real choice, is reflected in the rapid growth in the popularity of J. Anderson, a Republican and member of the House of Representatives, who is running as an "independent candidate." Adopting liberal positions, J. Anderson is attracting the attention of people with the most diverse political views and those who have not formerly made the choice between Democrats and Republicans. From year to year, statistics show, the number of Americans calling themselves "independent" is growing and now totals approximately 35-40 percent. J. Anderson is counting on their support.

Until now no "independent" or representative of a so-called "third party" has secured victory in presidential elections, but the "Anderson factor," by all appearances, is causing serious concern to both Democrats and Republicans: He could take votes from both sides. In the final struggle every vote will be very important.

The primaries mainly boiled down to a popularity contest between the contenders for the presidential nominations. In essence there was no discussion of the national problems of concern to the vast majority of Americans. The United States has entered a phase of profound economic crisis. J. Carter's administration is not succeeding in stopping the increase in unemployment and prices, nor do the Republicans propose formulas for a way out of the situation.

Commenting on the election situations, TIME magazine notes that it is characterized by an "atmosphere of morose dissatisfaction, disillusion, and discontent."

REAGAN'S REMARKS ON TAIWAN CITED

OW261116 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Commentary by station commentator (Liu Ji)]

[Text] Reagan's aim to carry out platform modernization is quite simple. His remarks are aimed at exerting even greater pressure on the Beijing leaders, making them even more obedient, and insuring that the Beijing leaders will do whatever they are told to do. Reagan threatened to reestablish U.S. official relations with Taiwan. This is equivalent to telling the Beijing leaders: You should obey us just as the puppets in Taiwan do, otherwise we will punish you by refusing to provide you with weapons, money technology and equipment. In short, you will be at the end of your tether. Reagan's threat has already had its effects.

XINHUA carried a commentary in this regard, asking Reagan not to act like that and recognize Taiwan, and begging him to continue to maintain friendhsip with the Beijing leaders. XINHUA talked a great deal about the merits of Washington maintaining friendship with the Beijing leaders and generously promised to make new concessions to the United States. Reagan felt that the efforts made by the Beijing leaders deserved a reappraisal. Therefore, he decided to readjust his stand on the issue of Taiwan. As of now, he still has not elaborated on what this "readjustment" will be. However, he already indicated that the Beijing leaders will have to act even more servilely. In order to curry favor with Uncle Sam, they ought to humbly make new promises and offer new assurances to the United States.

SENATORS CRITICIZE GRAIN EMBARGO AGAINST USSR

LD261523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] Washington, 20 June TASS--The American Senators T. Eagleton and R. Dole have sharply criticized the Washington administration's decision to cut grain deliveries to the USSR. They declared that the restrictions imposed by the administration have boomeranged against American farmers themselves and against U.S. grain companies, which are now losing sales markets.

"The grain embargo against the Soviet Union is failing and must be ended before the damage done by it becomes irreparable," Senator Dole declared. "We cannot continue a policy which is resulting in our farmers becoming the only party to suffer," Senator Eagleton declared. He cited proof that the restriction on grain sales to the Soviet Union has in fact turned against the United States.

Senator Dole reported that he has prepared a bill to end the "grain embargo" against the USSR and will soon submit it for the Senate's consideration.

PRAVDA ON GRAIN SALES BILL, RESTON RESIGNATION, VANCE SPEECH

LD261525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Washington, 21 June TASS--A group of prominent American senators and congressmen--representatives of the Democratic and Republican Parties--have presented a bill for examination by both houses of the U.S. Congress which envisages the reversal of the White House decision to reduce fodder grain supplies to the USSR.

"The embargo is failing and producing directly opposite results," one of the bill's authors, Senator R. Dole, stated. With such actions we have put our own farmers and grain exporters into something like straitjackets.

The same opinion was expressed by Senators G. McGovern, E. Zorinsky, N, Kassebaum and L. Pressler and also a number of congressmen.

The presentation of this bill is evidence that people on Capital Hill have begun to realize that the attempts by the White House to "punish" the Soviet Union are senseless and short-sighted. President Carter's "grain adventure" has in the final analysis deprived American grain producers of an attractive market and has boomeranged against the United States itself.

According to official U.S. Agriculture Department figures, in January through April this year following Carter's decision to reduce grain supplies farmers' incomes fell by 27 percent in comparison with last year's level.

Washington, 21 June--Another high-ranking U.S. State Department emplcyee has resigned. T. Reston, deputy assistant secretary for public affairs, has announced to journalists that he will quit his post on 4 July and leave the State Department.

Reston did not cite the reasons for his resignation. However, the press links it directly with the recent departure from the American foreign policy department of former Secretary of State C. Vance as a sign of his disagreement with the Washington administration's current course toward the exacerbation of tension in the world. Vance also expressed disagreement with theU.S. military action against Iran. After him H. Carter, assistant secretary for public affairs, Reston's immediate chief, also announced his resignation as of 1 July.

The American press pays particular attention in connection with Reston's and Carter's resignation to the fact that they were State Department spokesmen making daily announcements for the press on questions of U.S. foreign policy.

Soon after his resignation from the post of secretary of state, C. Vance delivered a speech at Harvard University in which he sharply criticized the gamble made by the White House on military strength and its interference in the internal affairs of other states, once again demonstrating by this his complete disagreement with the main trends of the administration's policy. In particular he stated bluntly that such a course was built on "senseless self-deception which could lead to mistakes if not to catastrophe." Vance warned against the "dangerous new nostagia" for the times when, according to him, American military might was considered superior. The "sharp fluctuations" in the White House approach to relations with the USSR evoked particular criticism from Vance. The former secretary of state called on the administration to prevent "attacks of hysteria" and to conduct an "even course" in relation to the USSR.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL REPORTED

OW261959 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Station commentator Ruyin]

[Text] Most countries are convinced that the Soviet Government's decision to withdraw some troops from Afghanistan is a very important step because of its proof that the Soviet Union wants to solve the issue politically.

Many leaders in West Europe, Japan, Africa, Asia and Latin America have praised the sincerity of the Soviet Union. Only XINHUA has a different view, saying the Soviet decision is not a signal of a relaxation of tension but a sign of approaching danger. This sort of assertion is totally unsound. How can the withdrawal of troops be described as a sign of approaching danger?

I think that it is necessary to analyze the motive of XINHUA in peddling this fallacy. It would appear that the leaders in Beijing want to curry favor with Washington by all means in order to prove that they are loyal to the political policy of bellicose American elements. The eyecatching thing is that XINHUA's so-called "brilliant idea" was not put forward forthrightly. It waited until the White House had made the U.S. stand on the matter clear and then pondered the U.S. stand, trimmed its sails and expressed its own view.

Every one knows that the White House statement openly expressed the U.S. intention to further interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The XINHUA commentary supported and lavished praise on this U.S. intention. To curry favor with U.S. imperialism, XINHUA confounded black and white and described the Soviet withdrawal of troops as a reinforcement of troops in order to expand war activities.

As the saying goes, a person selects a song depending on what mountain he is climbing. We can see that the Beijing leaders want to climb the Washington mountain and want to sing a song to praise their American master.

DPRK AMBASSADOR NEWS CONFERENCE ON KOREAN SOLIDARITY MONTH

LD270839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Press Conference"]

[Text] A press conference in the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union was devoted to the start of the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis. Those present were addressed by Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

U.S.-INSPIRED CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR USSR ATTACK ON JAPAN HIT

LD270923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 80 p 3

[M. Demchenko "Military-Political Commentary": "From One and the Same 'Source'"]

[Text] The U.S. and Japanese military departments are drawing up joint plans for combat operations in the event of... "a Soviet invasion of Japan." A. Ogawa, Washington correspondent for ASAHI, one of the major Japanese bourgeois newspapers, imparted this to his readers a few days ago. In so doing he cited information from circles close to the Pentagon and "other official sources."

As Ogawa reported, these plans have been elaborated in the minutest detail. They indicate, for example, even the number of torpedoes that American and Japanese troops need "in the event of an attack on Hokkaido," as well as detailing the roads and means of transport for delivering torpedoes from one point to another, appending transfer schedules and so forth.

The fabrication about the preparation of a "Soviet invasion of Japan" has been suggested to Tokyo from the same "source" as has produced them repeatedly in the past--Washington. Last fall, for example, supposedly "reliable information" to the effect that the Soviet Union was "building up a threat to Japan's security" by using the southern islands of the Kurile chain as a bridgehead also issued from Washington. American propaganda circulates such fabrications with a view to sowing mistrust toward the Soviet people among the Japanese, suggesting to them that they must arm themselves against the USSR and, in the final analysis, dragging Japan into the Pentagon's aggressive global strategy. Numerous facts attest that Japan's military potential is quickly being built up and the Japanese-American alliance strengthened to the accompaniment of the "Soviet military threat."

Not restricting itself to demands for the considerable widening of the scale of militarist preparations, this year the United States has set Japan two new tasks: first, to participate in elaborating joint--with the United States and NATO--military plans directed against the USSR and, second, to turn Okinawa into a transshipment base for the transfer of American marines to the Persian Gulf region and other regions.

By all accounts, the United States is seeking to impose on Japan the role of a direct accomplice in the Pentagon's adventures. It was to this end, in particular, that the "basic principles of Japanese-American cooperation in the defense sphere" were formulated and joint military exercises intensified. Routine Japanese-American air maneuvers have just ended on Honshu Island. These were already the 15th joint exercises by the two countries' air forces since November 1978, when the "basic principles" were signed.

Japanese militarist circles greet this development of events with satisfaction. But it cannot fail to alarm the Japanese public. Commenting on Ogawa's report, the same ASAHI asks in alarm: Will the elaboration of these plans not serve to prompt the United States to make new demands on Japan to increase its military spending?

The leadership of Japan's National Defense Agency has expressed its intention not to submit the plans, which are being drawn up in secret, for examination by the Cabinet of Ministers and has ruled out the possibility of publishing their contents in full. Is the further development of Japanese-American military cooperation admissible, ASAHI asks, outside the Japanese people's field of vision? The newspaper emphasizes that the unfounded policy of hostility toward the USSR will result in the failure of Japanese diplomacy.

It is also a noteworthy fact that during the current election campaign certain representatives of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party have called for the country's further militarization, hiding behind the myth of a "threat from the north." It must be frankly stated that it is shortsighted, to say the least, to try to build one's political career on the basis of militarism and anti-Sovietism. Such a course has not prospect. Only those who dislike the relaxation of international tension and relations of trust between Japan and the Soviet Union can shout about a "Soviet threat" and formulate any "plans for conteraction."

The Soviet Union threatens no one and intends to attack no one. This is confirmed by all the USSR's peace-loving efforts. Including its policy of stabilizing Soviet-Japanese ties and maintaining relations of genuine good neighborliness between the two countries' peoples.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE FROM CEMA SESSION

LD270849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] The Mongolian delegation headed by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, which participated in the work of the 34th meeting of the CEMA session in Prague, was in Moscow 20 June en route for home.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials, and also by B. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

BUGAYEV, SUREN DISCUSS CIVIL AVIATION COOPERATION

LD270851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 20 June between B.P. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, and C. Suren, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. Questions relating to further cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of civil aviation were discussed.

U.S. RELUCTANT TO EVEN COMTFMPLATE AFGHAN POLITICAL SETTLEMENT

LD2611145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 5

[A. Petrov article: "Gamble on Tension"]

[Text] Life in Afghanistan is gradually returning to normal. Large gangs of counter-revolutionaries have been routed and the interventionists have sustained and are sustaining a serious defeat. Under these conditions the Soviet Union, by agreement with the government headed by Babrak Karmal, has decided to withdraw certain units of the Soviet troop contingent in Afghanistan.

The report on the reduction in the numerical strength of the Soviet troop contingent in the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] has attracted the closest attention in all world capitals. The reaction to the announced withdrawal of units of our troops has highlighted features of various states' postures and attitudes toward the improvement of the situation in southwest Asia.

The leaders of France and a number of other European countries regard the Soviet decision as yet another indicator of the seriousness of the USSR's intentions of seeking a political settlement of the existing problems and as a step in precisely that direction. Many politicians see the Soviet decision as confirmation that the Soviet action in assisting the DRA was defensive in character right from the start and in no way expressed the desire to "break through to warm seas" and "grab others' oil" which imperialist propaganda ascribed to the Soviet Union. The partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan--and this thought is being specially singled out in foreign policy commentaries--testifies in favor of state contacts between East and West, in favor of solving at the negotiating table all disagreements and issues that arise.

But there is also another group of responses. The abatement of tension does not suit the Washington administration. The White House is reluctant to admit even the thought of a switch to a political settlement that would take into account the realities of revolutionary Afghanistan and the Afghan people's determination to end the age-old backwardness and assert democratic rights and freedoms.

The directive to distort and belittle the significance of the new Soviet initiative which the White House is issuing to American propaganda and, along with it, all Western propaganda is being combined with U.S. measures aimed at continuing and intensifying activity hostile to Afghanistan and the armed aggression. It is indicative that, at a press conference held after the report of the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan had been received, in answer to a question on whether the United States is supplying the Afghan insurgents with weapons and giving them financial assistance, J. Carter stated literally this: "I would prefer not to answer that question."

The facts answer the question for the President. The United States has been and remains the main channel for supplying the counterrevolutionary gangs that are making incursions into Afghanistan from the territory of, above all, Pakistan. The enemies of people's Afghanistan are receiving from the United States missiles, weapons, mortars, guns, jeeps with flamethrowers and bazooka-type devices, and small arms, including the latest models of submachinegun. The bandits are also receiving from American arsenals toxins that they have used in subversive operations in Kabul and other DRA cities.

The U.S. Government is also encouraging other countries to continue and build up military aid to the counterrevolution. Antiaircraft and antitank weapons, small arms and ammunition are being delivered from China by sea, along the Karakoram Highway and by air to the bases in Pakistan from which the bandit mercenary formations operate. The bandits even receive certain types of material--field radio sets, in particular--from Japan.

The White House could also say a great deal about the way the counterrevolutionary gangs are trained to use these weapons. Z. Brzezinski is "abreast of everything" in his own words. To all appearances, he must be briefed on the "efficiency of the activities" of the American instructors training the bandit formations' personnel or training, both in the United States itself and at American bases in the FRG, Pakistan officers who then pass on their experience to the Afghan rebels. Some of the saboteurs are trained abroad, the greatest number of them have been through special training centers in Egypt and China.

No one has any doubt that the leading role in planning and implementing armed operations against Afghanistan belongs precisely to the "foreign consultants" the majority of whom are in the service of the Washington government. A ranking [otvetstvennyy] U.S. CIA staffer has installed himself in the Pakistani city of Peshawar in the guise of American consul, and before him the bandit formations' military operations were led by another American "specialist" from the same department--Louis Dupre.

Of late the American emissaries have been strenuously engaged in ensuring that, in addition to the dozens of bases for training the rebels that have existed for 18-24 months now on Pakistan territory, similar centers are added in Iran. A major regional center for the armed struggle against the DRA has been set up in the Iranian city of Mashhad. A "headquarters" has been formed there which sends subversive bandit detachments into Afghanistan from the northwest. It is headed by one Hoseyn Delju, while direct leadership of the operations is carried out by a "military committee" headed by Ahmadi and Birash. These and other criminal ringleaders maintain constant contact with the headquarters in Peshawar and carry out the directives received from there.

It can scarcely be supposed that the Mashhad center could operate without the local authorities' knowledge. But there is another side to this matter. The headquarters of the Afghan counterrevolution in Peshawar lead the Mashhad center. And, it has been noted, Americans are in command in the actual headquarters. Therefore the "men from the CIA" are continuing to operate on Iran's territory also, via their agents.

Imperialism and its accomplices regard military intervention as the main direction of the struggle against the Afghan revolution. At the same time attempts are being made to portray certain counterrevolutionary groupings that have settled outside as some sort of "force" that has a claim to participation in a solution of the "Afghan question." Certain Pakistani and Iranian circles are essentially acting in concert in this, clearly seeking by this means to legalize their own illegal stance of interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. In point of fact the whole thrust of the recent session in Geneva of the so-called "committee on Afghanistan", to which representatives of the counterrevolutionary forces operating against the legitimate DRA Government were invited, boiled down to that.

The Afghan people's enemies clearly have no intention of laying down their arms. But Democratic Afghanistan has faithful friends. They have proved their solidarity with its people. They will continue to help Afghanistan defend its freedom and independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. "Of course," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report at the CPSU Central Committee June plenum, "we will continue to help Afghanistan build a new life and preserve the April revolution's gains."

GRACHEV ASSAILS WESTERN 'SLANDER', 'MISINFORMATION' ON DRA

LD270911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Grachev article "Mountains of Lies"]

[Text] The Western powers' propaganda services are continuing to whip up a noisy slander campaign concerning the situation in Afghanistan and the situation which has emerged around that country. Utilizing the fact that many people in the United States and the Western European countries are effectively deprived of access to objective information on the present state of the Afghan revolution, the professionals of the imperialists' misindormation services are showering them with a torrent of fabrications, slander, various types of sensational "revelations" and provocative rumors. Everything has been brought into play--juggling with facts and gross distortion of the true course of events, half-truths and blatant lies.

Having started an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, the imperialist powers, above all the United States, have cynically sacrificed the truth about that country's situation and have begun erecting a dense "misinformation cordon" around it.

With the active participation of the White House, American propaganda has started a particularly violent, unrestrained and hysterical campaign on the question of so-called "Soviet interference" in Afghanistan. The malicious anti-Soviet outcry raised in the United States is probably beating all previous records. In fact, the ballyhoo about Soviet "intervention" is designed to muffle the rattling of American weapons being gathered together in the Near and Middle East region.

Just as during the American aggression in Vietnam, Washington is proceeding on the basis that, "when necessary," the government "has the right to lie." Well, by all accounts, the White House does not doubt the existence of this "need" in connection with the events in Afghanistan. The methods of deception, raised by Washington to the level of state policy, do not sparkle with variety. At first, through "its people, the administration puts into the press "reliable but unconfirmed" information, usually stemming from "authoritative" representatives of the White House, State Department or Pentagon "who wish to remain anonymous." Then, on the basis of reports which have appeared in the press, by no means anonymous officials of the administration start to express their "anxiety" and make anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet statements in an attempt to endow the fabrications with an appearance of reliability.

It does not matter that in a few days or even hours the latest "sensation" will be unmasked as a gross and primitive falsification. The misinformers believe that it will have had time to do its work. Furthermore, they can rely fully on the fact that the monopolies' "big press" will simply have no room for the refutation of the slander--it will be occupied with the next exaggerated sensation.

Many of the West's major information agencies and press organs have been drawn into the base campaign of anti-Afghan slander. Here are some samples of their products: "The Soviet rouble has been introduced as the local currency in Afghanistan" America's TIME magazine). "The Soviet forces are using napalm and poison gas against the Afghan rebels" (UPI). "Soviet transport planes have flown two battalions of South Yemeni forces to Afghanistan" (The New York TIMES). "The Soviet forces have occupied jump-off positions on the Afghan-Iranian border for seizing the Iranian oilfields" (Washington POST). "In April 1979 Soviet officers took part in the shooting of over 1,000 peaceful inhabitants of Kerala" (AFP) and so forth.

There is no hint of truth contained in these reports, which are a blatant and intentional slander against Afghanistan and the role of the limited contingent of Soviet forces who are in that country at the invitation of its government. Nevertheless, this kind of "information", or more exactly, gross, unpardonable lies continue to be poured out every day on the pages of the Western press, on the radio and television screens.

The mass-produced anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan inventions, which are obligingly taken up and echoed around the world by bourgeois propaganda, are pursuing another purely practical aim other than that of distorting the real state of things. The authors of the imperialist plans for interference in the interal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) and the other southwest Asian states are using them to put up a smokescreen of deception under cover of which they can more conveniently implement their aggressive designs. It was no chance that reports appeared on the "contingent of Soviet forces on the Afghan-Iranian border" during the very period when preparations for the U.S. military subversion against Iran were in full swing.

U.S. State Department representatives and Mr Z. Brzezinski, personally, expressed their "indignation" at reports of "the uses by Soviet forces of chemical weapons" against the Afghan population, with the reservation, however, that they had no confirmation of this. This occurred at the same time poison gas grenades manufactured in Pennsylvania were being secretly shipped to hired counterrevolutionaries. No expressions of indignation have yet been heard from the White House on the barbaric crime committed against Afghan schoolchildren by imperialist hirelings using U.S. poison gas in Kabul recently.

Imperialist propaganda is trumpeting about the mythical "atrocities" supposedly committed by Soviet servicemen against the DRA's peaceful population and is not permitting itself even a mention of the real atrocities being committed by gangs of saboteurs against Afghanistan's old people and children, doctors and teachers. It has managed to discover in Afghanistan, Cuban, Czechoslovak and South Yemeni soldiers who have never been to that country and persists in not noticing either the foreign mercenaries sent across the DRA's border, or the camps for training them in Pakistan, or the U.S., Chinese and Egyptian instructors who are training the saboteurs. In serving the aggression against the Afghan people, bourgeois propaganda and that of Beijing, which echoes, it have taken upon themselves the functions of the sabotage and subversion services of the machinery of imperialist interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

"The opponents of peace and detente," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "are now trying to speculate on events in Afghanistan. Mountains of lies are being piled up around these events and a shameless anti-Soviet campaign is being developed." The aim of this campaign is obvious--using the weapons of slander in an attempt to support the blatant imperialist interference in this dependent, nonaligned country's affairs and to compromise in the eyes of world opinion the Afghan people's revolution, the present DRA leadership and, if possible, the Soviet Union, which has rendered friendly assistance to its souther neighbor.

There is, however, no doubt that neither armed intervention nor the torrent of slander and misinformation will stop the Afghan people, who are advancing along the road of building a new life. On this road they are meeting with the assistance and support of their friends and the sympathy and solidarity of the progressive forces and peoples of the whole world.

REACTION TO PRAVDA ARTICLE CITING 'PLOTS' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD262042 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 26 Jun 80

["Irrefutable Facts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--The article "Staking on Tension" printed in the June 25th issue of PRAVDA has attracted much attention of the international public because it convincingly exposed the plots engineered by American imperialism and its Beijing stooges against revolutionary Afghanistan. The paper did not sidestep the question of the support given to the Afghan bandits by some circles in Iran. "A major regional centre of armed struggle against the DRA has been set up in the Iranian town of Mashhad," PRAVDA pointed out in particular.

REUTER reports from Tehran that some spokesman of the Iranian Foreign Ministry had supposedly refuted "the charges made by PRAVDA." However, when a TASS correspondent in Tehran telephoned the Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Khashemi, the latter officially and categorically denied the report that the Iranian Foreign Ministry had made any statement in connection with the article in PRAVDA.

It remains unclear whether he had thus admitted the correctness of the irrefutable facts of connivance at the Afghan counterrevolutionaries mentioned in the Soviet newspaper.

BAKHTAR CARRIES OPEN LETTER FROM AFGHAN WOMEN TO THATCHER

LD270507 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Kabul, June 26, TASS--The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY circulated an open letter from Afghan women to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In the letter the Afghan women issue an angry rebuff to her slanderous assertions about the position of women in Afghanistan. The letter says: "Mrs Thatcher! We address you on behalf of the women of Afghanistan. Your latest statements about our motherland deeply affronted our patriotic and religious sentiments, national dignity and honour. The statements, made by statesman who must be particularly responsible for his words and deeds, joined with the voices of the sworn enemies of the Afghan people."

"Spates of slander were brought down upon our country, but life has taught us to tell lies from the truth. The truth is on the side of the majority of the Afghan people who open-heartedly took, support and uphold the ideas of the April revolution which is national in its character and relies on the people's Islamic traditions."

"Within a short period we have come to feel the state's concern for the material and spiritual well-being of the Afghan family and came to see that the people's power strives to ensure a reliable protection of the rights of the mother and child. The way from the darkness of medieval slavery to light, freedom and prosperity is open before the Afghan women for the first-ever time."

"You, Mrs Thatcher, are infinitely far from us, from our customs, principles and the way of life. We do not impose them upon you. Why do you try to put into our heads your idea of what we should do? Why do you want to deprive the Afghan women of most elementary rights? This is exactly what the enemies of our revolution seek to do."

"We do not believe that the women of Britain speak through your mouth. What mother will not shudder upon learning about the atrocities of the bandits and saboteurs who poison schoolchildren with nerve gas, put out their eyes, and cut off hands and behead teachers to keep the people in eternal fear.

Why do you keep silent about that? May be you have qualms of conscience when recalling the children of Ulster killed and maimed by British bullets and grenades? You know well, Mrs prime minister, that in our country, too, bridges and power transmission lines are demolished, and irrigation facilities are destroyed by British explosives in order to deprive us of electricity, water and bread. Our sons, husbands and brothers are killed from British carbines."

"You do not bother about proofs when slandering our country and our friends. We are ready to show to any impartial international commission the British explosives and British arms by means of which the darkest atrocities are perpetrated in our long-suffering land."

"You assumed the unsavoury role of an advocate of our sworn enemies that seek to bring the Afghan people back to rightlessness, poverty and ignorance".

"We remember history. Our grandfathers and great-grandfathers courageously fought for their freedom and independence against British colonialists and won. Such was the will of the people. Nowadays our husbands, sons and brothers arms in hand defend our native land against the hirelings of the forces of reaction, imperialism and Chinese chauvinists. We shall win, for such is the will of the people".

AFGHAN TRADE UNIONS APPEAL TO IRAN, PAKISTAN COUNTERPARTS

LD270829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 80 p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent L. Mironov: "Popular Support"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 June--The newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR has published an appeal from Afghan trade unions to the workers of Iran and Pakistan. It points out, in particular, that there are no problems in relations between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan which cannot be resolved at the negotiating table. Only talks, which are not only possible but also necessary, open the way to a political settlement meeting the interests of all countries of the region, the appeal states.

SOVIET-AFGHAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION REPORTED

LD261406 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--"The Soviet Union will render assistance to Afghanistan in setting up the country's first seven maching-and-tractor stations", reports the journal AGITATOR, dwelling on Soviet-Afghan cooperation in the field of agriculture.

Agriculture is the main branch of the DRA's economy which accounts for about two thirds of the country's national income. Therefore much attention in the practice of the two countries' economic cooperation is being devoted to agricultural projects. Among them the journal singles out the Jalalabad irrigation complex in Nangarhar Province--the country's only area where climatic conditions allow for the cultivation of subtropical crops.

The construction of the complex will make it possible to irrigate and reclaim about 25,000 hectares of virgin lands that previously have been sunscorched stony desert areas. The complex includes an irrigation canal 70 kilometres long with a water intake, a head complex of facilities, a hydropower station, a system of irrigation networks and two state-run farms specialising in growing mainly citrus fruits and olives.

The irrigation system at the Sarde Dam in Ghazi Province is a big agricultural project of Soviet-Afghani cooperation. It provides for the irrigation of 17,000 hectares of land.

FURTHER ON ASEAN CONFERENCE IN KUALA LUMPUR

End of Conference

LD270406 Moscow TASS in English 2237 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 26, TASS--A conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the countries, members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) came to a close in the capital of Malaysia. It was held in conditions of sharply intensified attempts undertaken by the United States and China to turn the region of South East Asia into a site of the cold war, and to turn ASEAN into a military bloc in the SEATO mould.

On the eve of the Kuala Lumpur meeting a collision was provoked on the Thai-Kampuchean border. A number of border regions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea came under missile and artillery fire brought from the territory of Thailand. China, acting at one with the reactionary circles of Thailand, is deliberately aggravating the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border. In doing so it is trying to disrupt the process of normalisation of relations of South East Asian nations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to complicate the search for a settlement and aggravate the situation in South East Asia. Using the remains of the Pol Pot gangs, the Chinese would like to disrupt the process of repatriation of Kampuchean refugees trying to send armed gangs guised as repatriates into Kampuchea.

"Sinister forces of the United States, China and Japan are standing behind the current events trying to stage a new intervention in Kampuchea", the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA writes.

The Malaysian newspaper the MALAY MAIL expresses a similar thought today. It writes that although Thailand declares its neutrality it allows China to ship weapons and military equipment to Pol Pot detachments through the territory of Thailand. The Washington POST adds that the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok is actively helping Khmer Rouge (this is the way the newspaper describes the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs) through Thai traders of Chinese origin.

The forces of world reaction relying on certain quarters inside ASEAN succeeded to a certain extent in directing the conference to the road that suits their aggressive, hegemonistic ambitions in Asia. This, among other things, is evidenced by certain documents approved by the participants in the Kuala Lumpur meeting--the documents that are at variance with the interests of stronger peace and goodneighbourliness in South East Asia. At the same time the voices of sober-minded people sounded at the Kuala Lumpur conference in favour of continued constructive negotiations of ASEAN countries with neighbouring states of Indochina. For example, the minister of foreign affairs of Indonesia, Mochtar Kusumaathaja, stressed at the plenary meeting of the conference that the recent visit of the minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach, served as an indicator Vietnam's readiness to continue dialogue with ASEAN. He described that as an inspiring sign deserving positive response from ASEAN.

U.S. Influence

LD260952 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 25 Jun 80

["Where Are They Pushing ASEAN?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 June, TASS--Observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes: A session of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries opened in Kuala Lumpur today. This is the 13th meeting of the heads of diplomacy of states belonging to the organization since it was set up. On the agenda of the session is a whole series of questions connected with the further development of economic, commercial and cultural ties in the area.

Meanwhile, external forces are stiving to turn the attention of the ASEAN countries to completely different problems--problems unrelated to the declared aims of this grouping. On the eve of the meeting of foreign ministers in the Malaysian capital, Washington and Beijing undertook new efforts designed to aggravate the situation in the area. In particular, these efforts were directly reflected in the creation of tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border when Vietnam was accused of allegedly invading Thai territory. Despite an official denial by Vietnam of these slanderous assertions, American and Chinese propaganda continue a malicious hullabaloo. It has also been joined by the U.S. State Department.

For whom and for what was this unscrupulous venture necessary? Vietnam in order to distract public attention from the plot between the United States and China to give help to the remnants of the Pol Pot and other anti-Kampuchean gangs.

The provocative staging of the so-called "voluntary repatriation" of the Kampuchean refugees from the two main camps in Thailand, which began several days ago, in fact signifies an attempt to dispatch into Kampuchean territory armed formations of Pol Potists and other such counterrevolutionary ragmuffins. Naturally, the Kampuchean border guard subunits gave a suitable rebuff to these attempts, protecting the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the peace and the tranquillity of its citizens.

The aim of the present campaign--which is being whipped up around the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border--further consists in slandering Vietnam and sowing doubts about its peace-loving policy and its sincere striving for good neighborliness and cooperation with the countries of Southeast Asia based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The initiators of this campaign are all the more furious as a mood is growing among the ASEAN members in favor of recognizing the irreversibility of the changes which have taken place in Kampuchea. As the recent visits of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to a number of ASEAN countries have shown, a useful dialogue has taken place in their capitals on the Kampuchean problem and on the further development of relations with Vietnam. Washington and Beijing are evidently afraid that the present meeting in Kuala Lumpur might lead to an extension of these tendencies.

Finally, Washington and Beijing want to use the present slander campaign to strengthen their own positions in Southeast Asia, striving, as they say, to fish in troubled waters. Traveling to Kuala Lumpur, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie intends to meet the participants in the present session in order, as the American press writes, to assure them that the United States intends to play in increasingly large role in the region. It sees in that role, in particular, the instigation of military preparations. It is no accident that the New York TIMES writes today that the Pentagon, in connection with the present situation on the Thailand-Kampuchea border "is drawing up several alternatives for increasing the military might of Thailand."

It was pointed out a long time ago that on the eve of particular important events, Washington undertakes subversive action or mounts a propaganda campaign in an attempt to create a negative background. This has already become a well-practiced American tactic. The opponents of peace and stability are striving to create such a background in Southeast Asia for the present meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers, too.

VNA ISSUES STATEMENT ON THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER SITUATION

Beijing Rumors

LD270344 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Our correspondent in the Southeast Asian countries, Leonid Krichevskiy, has sent in this report: In the past few days large numbers of Pol Pot men have crossed into Kampuchea from Thailand in what is presented as a voluntary repatriation. These groups, trained at special camps on Thai territory, are all armed and in several places they have clashed with the Kampuchean Armed Forces. Kampuchea troops are merely defending their national borders and territorial integrity against provocative enemy activity and they have every right to do so. But Beijing in a bid to aggravate tension, has started rumors that Vietnamese troops deployed in Kampuchea have allegedly crossed into Thailand in several places. The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY has issued a statement exposing this flagrant lie. [Words indistinct] it declared, are designed to deceive the world public as regards American and Chinese policy. The statement accuses the United States and China as aiding Kampuchean reactionaries and carrying out tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border. The situation can be resolved in one way only: The provocative campaign described as a voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees should be ended. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has more than once called for talks with Thailand. It is imperative that these talks start at once. Given goodwill Kampuchea and Thailand could resolve all problems of bilateral relations without outside interference and in such a way as to benefit the interests of both countries and the interests of peace and security throughout Southeast Asia. The (?fanning up) of military tension on Kampuchea's border poses a separate problem to it. The Kampuchean army is determined to defend the country's revolutionary gains, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Thai, U.S. Claims

LD270749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 June 80 p 5

[TASS report: "VNA Statement"]

[Text] Hanoi, 24 June--A VNA statement has been published here which rebuts as slanderous the claims of a spokesman for the Thai Armed Forces, and also of a U.S. State Department spokesman that on 23 June Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea crossed the border and entered Thailand's territory.

These claims, the VNA statement stresses, are aimed at diverting public attention from the fact that the United States, in collusion with China, is trying to support the Kampuchean reactionaries and to cause tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border.

NGUYEN CO THACH SOUTHEAST ASIA VISIT HAILED

BK261039 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has expressed satisfaction over the outcome of his talks with Indonesian Government leaders. Speaking at a press conference in Jakarta, he expressed confidence that his visit would contribute to the strengthening of bilateral relations and peace in Southeast Asia.

According to an article by our observer, the two sides held constructive discussions which could lead to mutual understanding and [words indistinct] cooperation. Repeating in Jakarta the statements he made during his earlier visits to Malaysia and Thailand, Nguyen Co Thach reiterated Vietnam's desire to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality and stability. Vietnam, along with Laos and Kampuchea, has been making strenuous efforts toward this end.

The socialist states of Indochina recently proposed new diplomatic initiatives, among other things, proposing that ASEAN countries hold negotiations and conclude bilateral non-aggression agreements. Among the initiatives, Laos has called on Thailand to take steps toward turning the Mekong River into a "river of peace and friendship," while Kampuchea has made numerous proposals for a dialogue with Thailand to discuss steps to reduce tension on their common border.

The visits of the Vietnamese foreign minister to Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand have no doubt helped remove suspicions among ASEAN countries about Vietnam--suspicions which were fabricated by Washington and Beijing as if the three Indochina countries harbored aggressive designs. They even went so far as to try to force ASEAN into accepting military aid to resist aggression. Although such aid would be unnecessary since, in reality, there is no such aggression.

It seems that now people in the ASEAN capitals have begun to realize that the fabrications by Beijing and Washington are an open provocation. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, for their part, have no ill designs, but strive for peaceful objectives.

Clearly the welcome accorded to Nguyen Co Thach during his visits to Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok reflect the desire of the parties concerned to solve the problems existing between Vietnam and ASEAN countries.

The peace initiatives by Vietnam and other Indochina countries, discussed at the just conlcuded talks between Nguyen Co Thach and Indonesia leaders, will foster positive tendencies in Southeast Asia despite the challenges of certain quarters.

The interest and [word indistinct] shown by the people in the ASEAN member countries raises hopes that moves toward establishing a sound international atmosphere in this region will proceed further.

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD270831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] The sixth session of the Soviet-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation took place in Moscow from 16 through 20 June.

The Soviet delegation at the session was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Vietnamese delegation by Vo Nguyen Giap, vice premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

The commission examined progress in implementing trade and economic agreement on Soviet economic and technical aid to Vietnam in the construction of industrial and other projects, and also the agreement on cooperation in further improving the technical servicing of Soviet machinery and equipment delivered to Vietnam the sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of mutually advantageous cooperation in light industry, the production of medical supplies and medicinal herbs, fishing and other sectors of great significance for expanding mutually advantageous economic ties between the USSR and the SRV.

The commission also examined progress in fulfilling the protocol on commodity turnover between the two countries in 1980, pointing out that reciprocal deliveries are being made more actively this year than in previous years.

Questions connected with the development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and, in particular, with the introduction of the results of joint scientific research into production, with the training of skilled Vietnamese specialists in the sphere of economic management and with the creation of SRV national programs of scientific and technical development were discussed.

The commission examined the results of consultations between Soviet and Vietnamese planning organs to coordinate the state plans of the USSR and the SRV for 1981-1985.

The session took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere. A joint protocol was signed, reflecting the sides' total unity of views on the questions examined.

KAMPUCHEAN PROVINCES FIRED UPON FROM THAILAND

LD270747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Border Incidents"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 June--As SPK, the Kampuchean News Agency, reports, on 16 and 17 June a number of border areas of the Kampuchean provinces of Pursat and Battambangs were subjected to missile and artillery fire from Thailand's territory.

On the same days two groups of armed persons entered Kampuchea's territory from Thailand. Kampuchean border guards forced the violators to retreat onto Thailand's territory.

PEN SOVAN MESSAGE TO KAMPUCHEAN SERVICEMEN CITED

LD270813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Message to Servicemen"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 June--The Beijing expansionists and the forces of international reaction headed by the American imperialists, despite their heavy defeat, have not renounced their perfidious designs directed against the People's Kampuchea, says a message disseminated by SPK, the Kampuchean news agency, from Pen Sovan, vice president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and Kampuchean minister of national defense, to servicemen of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army.

These forces seek to revive the regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan and are resorting to any methods to destroy the young Kampuchean revolution and undermine the combat solidarity of the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

But today the Kampuchean revolution is stronger than ever before, the message stresses, and no reactionary forces will succeed in reversing it. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, together with the Armed Forces of Vietnam and Laos, is fully determined to thwart aggressive plans and defend the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and security.

CARTER'S OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE TO YUGOSLAVIA 'IMPORTUNATE'

LD261558 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 26 Jun 80

["On Some Statements by President Carter"--TASS headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 26, TASS--A Yugoslav-American statement was published in Belgrade following the official visit by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to Yugoslavia. The statement says, in particular, that President Carter reiterated the constant respect and support from the United States to Yugoslavia's independence, territorial integrity and unity of the country.

Yugoslav sources draw attention to the fact that during the visit President Carter made a number of importunate offers to Yugoslavia of American "support" in the defense of its independence and territorial integrity. President Carter was all the time dropping hints that Yugoslavia allegedly needs such support, though it is well-known that nobody threatens Yugoslavia. The same Yugoslav sources believe that by making such statements the U.S. President takes on the role of an unwanted guarantor.

It should be noted that Yugoslavia addressed nobody, the U.S. President included, with requests of any aid or guarantees. This was stated on several occasions by prominent Yugoslav leaders and the Yugoslav press.

It is remembered in this connection here that in January, this year, the American weekly TIME published a fabrication which alleged that in response to "a personal request" by the Yugoslav president, Josip Broz Tito, Jimmy Carter gave his assurances that the United States would give aid to Yugoslavia if, as the weekly wrote, Yugoslavia was attacked by Russians. The TANJUG agency refuted this fabrication of the American weekly calling it a pure concoction. The agency stressed that this biased, irresponsible and false information was totally unacceptable.

At the end of April, the current chairman of Yugoslavia's Presidium, Cvijetin Mijatovic, said that Yugoslavia would give nobody a chance to "take care" of the country. Yugoslavia, he stressed, was able to take care of itself.

V.E. DYMSHITS MEETS WITH ROMANIA'S TROFIN

LD270847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Minister Received"]

[Text] On 23 June V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received V. Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology, at his request and had a talk with him in which T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, took part.

REPORTAGE ON PELSHE VISIT TO GDR

Visit to Halle Bezirk

LD261105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Tour of the Country"]

[Text] Berlin, 18 June--The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee delegation headed by A.Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, which is in the GDR, has visited Halle Bezirk. Conversations took place with the aktiv of the Bezirk and Zeitz Kreis SED organizations on the mutual exchange of experience of party work, organization of party control and ideological political education of communists.

The delegation also visited the pump construction plant in the city of Halle and toured a livestock complex in Weickelsdorf. The working people of the enterprises greeted the Soviet visitors warmly and shared their successes in socialist competition in honor of the forthcoming 10th SED Congress.

Departure for Home

LD261107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Berlin, 20 June--A meeting with the leaders of the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission and of Bezirk commissions concluded the visit to the GDR by a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee headed by A.Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. At the meeting Comrade A.Ya. Pelshe delivered a report on the CPSU's experience in the sphere of organizing party control, strengthening party discipline and educating communists in the spirit of the CPSU rules.

The delegation left for home today. It was seen off at the airport by E. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission, and by other officials.

The delegation was met at the airport in Moscow by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; S.O. Postovalov, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; M.Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

The welcoming party included H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

BUDAPEST WELCOMES USSR, HUNGARIAN COSMONAUTS

LD251545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Space Heroes in Budapest"]

[Text] Budapest, 16 June--Today the capital of socialist Hungary gave a ceremonial welcome to the space heroes who took part in the international orbital flight--V.N. Kubasov and the first Hungarian cosmonaut, B. Farkas. USSR pilot-cosmonaut A.S. Yeliseyev, the flight's leader, has come here with them.

Thousands of Budapest's inhabitants came out onto the streets to welcome the glorious sons of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples who have worthily continued the traditions of fruitful socialist cooperation under the "Intercosmos" program. They successfully fulfilled the projected program of joint research and experiments on board the Salyut 6-Soyuz 35-Soyuz 36 scientific research complex.

After a moving meeting at the airport the members of the international crew proceeded to Kossuth Square where the Hungarian cosmonaut reported to J. Kador, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on the successful fulfillment of the motherland's assignment--the implementation of the first Soviet-Hungarian space flight. Comrade J. Kadar wholeheartedly congratulated the cosmonauts on the fulfillment of the orbital flight program.

Then the cosmonauts were presented with lofty government awards in the parliament building. For their heroism and courage displayed in conquering space V.N. Kubasov and B. Farkas were awarded Gold Stars of Heroes of the Hungarian People's Republic. A.S. Yelisyev and B. Magyari, the Hungarian cosmonaut's understudy, were awarded Orders of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic, with Laurel Wreath.

Presenting the awards, P. Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council, conveyed thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government for the opportunity given to Hungary to send a Hungarian citizen into space and to take part in experiments for the benefit of world science.

The Hungarian party and state leadership, he said, attaches great importance to the further development of cooperation in space research within the framework of "Intercosmos" which serves to intensify Hungarian-Soviet relations and our peoples' friendship and the socialist countries' unity on the basis of the principles of internationalism.

On behalf of Soviet cosmonauts, V.N. Kubasov voiced thanks to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and the Republic's Government for thedr high assessment of the work of the participants in the flight on board the orbital scientific research complex.

The cosmonauts laid wreaths at the monument to the Hungarian heroes who died in the struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence and the Monument to the Soviet Liberators on Szabadsag Square.

Today they visited the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. The meeting with the society's activists merged into a graphic demonstration of the fraternal peoples' friendship.

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON CARTER VISIT TO W. EUROPE

Talks With Cossiga

LD261035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 80 p 5

[G. Zafesov report: "American Pressure"]

[Text] Rome--U.S. President J. Carter, who is in Italy, has ended his talks with the President of the Republic A. Pertini and Prime Minister F. Cossiga. The statement given our here for the press sets forth the main questions broached during the talks.

It is known that one of the aims of Carter's visit to Rome was to smooth over the contradictions between the United States and Italy, and to demonstrate the "Atlantic solidarity" of the two countries. It is for this reason therefore, as the Rome press points out, that the bulk of the joint statement was devoted to a general declaration of support for the well-known U.S. positions on the Iranian problem and the situation in the Near East. The formulations in the statement with regard to the "Afghan problem," which repeat the hackneyed theses of American propaganda and which do not put forward any proposals aimed at a political settlement of the problem and at safeguarding Afghan sovereignty, take the same direction. Certain disagreements can be detected in Carter and Cossiga's statement on the question of a Near East settlement although it adopted the wording of the U.S. President who continues to believe that "Camp David is still an effective structure."

Carter and Cossiga expressed full approval for NATO's course of military intensification. They consider, in particular, that "the increased demands to ensure security in NATO's operational zone is becoming increasingly topical now that the United States is channeling a considerable proportion of its military resources toward regions of Southwest Asia and the Persian Gulf." In other words the United States is demanding that the European countries increase their military "burden" in NATO in order to facilitate the implementation by the American allies of their aggressive plans in other regions of the world. A unity of views between the American and Italian sides was also recorded regarding the question of the deployment on the European Continent of American medium-range nulcear missiles in accordance with the NATO decision adopted last December.

Baratov on Visit to Spain

LD261512 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 26 Jun 80

["Dangerous Tenants"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Baratov writes: Druing his visit to Madrid which ended this morning, U.S. President Carter publicly called on Spain to join NATO. Washington's desire to draw Spain in the aggressive NATO bloc is explained by its selfish interests. The Pentagon has long been willing to take hold of the Spanish bases, considering them to be a strategically important beachhead in the Atlantic.

The U.S. military are feeling uneasy in Spain in the role of temporary tenants and would like to settle down there for long and surround themselves with all conveniences. On January 24, 1981, expires the term of the operation of the Spanish-U.S. treaty on the use of bases. Serious differences between the sides appeared last year when the treaty was concluded.

In this connection, in the opinion of the U.S. administration, the involvement of Spain in NATO can give the Pentagon a permanent access to military installations in Spain which it intends to use to pursue its militarist objectives. It is not accidental that during Carter's visit to Spain one of the Madrid newspapers pointed out that "while creating favourable conditions for its own security, the United States disregarded the interests of the Spanish people".

The opponents of the Atlantic policy in Spain warn that if the country joins NATO this will intensify the division of Europe into blocs and will limit Spain's independence, while the deployment of the NATO armed forces on Spanish soil can automatically turn it into a target in case a military conflict breaks out.

Visit to Lisbon

LD270725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2016 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Today the President of the United States, Carter, paid a 1-day visit to Lisbon. Our correspondent, Vladislav Chernukha, reports from the capital of Portugal:

The U.S. President had talks with the Portuguese leaders on the international situation and relations between the two countries. Observers note that following the coming to power in January of the right wing cabinet of Sa Carneiro, Lisbon's position on the foreign political scene has become clearly pro-Washington. Portugal was the first of the West European countries to follow the U.S. call to adopt economic sanctions against Iran. The Portuguese Government has adopted a position fully corresponding to that of Washington on the Afghan question. It has also supported the attempt by the United States to organize a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Prime Minister Sa Carneiro has shown himself to be an untiring supporter of the arms race which is being whipped up by Washington. Observers recall that recently the cabinet of Sa Carneiro endorsed the equipping of port facilities for American aircraft carriers either at the Taqus River mouth, near Lisbon, or at Sines, on the Atlantic coast. Apart from this, the right-wing government has allowed the use of the U.S. military base in the Azores for the transporation of American troops to the hot points of the Middle East. The local progressive press points out that such steps by the Sa Carneiro cabinet are in complete contradiction to the national interests and the wishes of the Portuguese people.

LEVIN COMMENTS ON MUSKIE SPEECH AT NATO COUNCIL SESSION

LD262340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] A 2-day session of the NATO Council at foreign minister level has ended in Ankara. At the microphone, the commentator Viktor Levin:

On the eve of the Ankara session, NATO Secretary General Luns, if an ASSOCIATED PRESS report is to be believed, said that the aim of the North Atlantic bloc is to save what remains of detente. Of course, one is not surprised that Luns, like any other bourgeois politician, is not sparing of bombastic demagogy: But to exhibit NATO as a preserver of detente is to go too far. It is like saying that artillery shells are used for building houses.

To judge by a report from a UPI correspondent, relaying the contents of a speech by the U.S. secretary of state at a closed meeting of the session, Muskie was actually kindling militarist passions in the Turkish capital, and trying to revive the spirit of the cold war. His speech shows once again that anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, as noted in the resolution of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, have been turned into a tool for whipping up the arms race, a weapon in the struggle not only against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, not only against the communists, but against all opponents of war and peace-loving forces, a means of undermining detente. The U.S. secretary of state peppered his speech liberally with gross fabrications regarding the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, anti-Afghan and anti-Iranian tirades. From the [word distinct] arsenal of means of blackmail and pressure that Washington uses so [words indistinct] Muskie tried to extract once again the demand that the other Western countries take the path of the notorious economic sanctions against the USSR. But the UPI correspondent had to note that on the basic problems of the international situation, disagreements remain among the participants of the NATO session; from which it is clear that Muskie had no great success. At the same time, the session in Ankara confirmed decisions previously taken, above all on the deployment in Western Europe of new American nuclear missiles with the purpose of upsetting the established military strategic balance between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism. Routine words about willingness for talks, in the light of the U.S. position, which demands the unconditional and immediate starting of implementation of its plans for siting Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles, look like nothing more than a perturbation of the air intended to mislead the public.

VASHEDCHENKO SCORES NATO COUNCIL'S COMMUNIQUE

LD262203 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--Commentator Vladimir Vashedchenko writes: A regular session of the NATO council has ended in Ankara. On analyzing its results it can be definitely stated that the leaders of this military bloc and first of all the United States have confirmed the course of intensifying the arms race in order to tip in their favour the existing military parity in the world, and to do this to the detriment of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to the detriment of international detente and the security of peoples.

It is said in the concluding communique that the military bloc's foreign ministers had studied questions connected with the fulfillment of earlier adopted NATO decisions on the deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles and increasing the military budgets of NATO countries. The decisions adopted on this matter indicate NATO's intention to continue the earlier adopted course of raising the level of military confrontation.

A Paris newspaper notes that at the Ankara session of the NATO Council the U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and the NATO secretary general, Joseph Luns, used threats lightly concealed in diplomatic language against those of their allies that tried to object or disagree to the demands of the White House strategists on such question as the arms race, the situation in the Middle East and the relations with the Soviet Union.

The head of the American delegation flatly declared against any canceling or postponement of the decision to deploy American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Giving in to American pressure, the participants in the session of the NATO Council said that they would continue the fulfilment of plans to "modernise and expand" the missile forces that were adopted at the December session.

The NATO countries tried to use the hackneyed myth about the "Soviet military threat" to justify the peace-endangering adventuristic plans adopted in Ankara. It is indicated that the NATO countries failed to react in any way to the initiatives in favour of peace, detente and disarmament advanced by the anniversary conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The statement by the council session that NATO members are interested in East-West detente is utterly hypocritical and false because the communique says that the bloc will continue to build up its forces. The hegemonistic tendencies of the United States in international affairs manifested themselves also inside NATO. Washington continues to claim the role of unchallenged leader of the Western world and is trying to dictate its will to its allies. The Ankara session, however, showed that these claims are running up against growing resistance. The West European allies of the United States are refusing to accept American diktat. There was no full accord at the session on the Middle East. There were sharp differences over the question of attitude to the Palestine problem, in particular, concerning recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and creation of an independent state.

Following the line adopted under U.S. pressure at the conference of the seven leading capitalist countries in Venice, the participants in the Ankara session published a statement of the so-called "Afghan question" which repeats the usual set of anti-Soviet slander and fails to say anything about the May 14th constructive proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan directed at a political settlement in the area. The document also fails to say anything whether the United States intends to stop the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan.

The results of the Ankara session show that two opposing lines are clearly evident in the contemporary conditions: one, proposed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, is directed at deepening detente and disarmament while the other, that is being imposed on the world by NATO, is aimed at stepping up the arms race and increasing military confrontation.

COMMENTARY ON SCHMIDT, GENSCHER VISIT TO MOSCOW

U.S. Pressure

DW261100 Moscow in German to Germany 1110 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Yuriy Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] The lively discussion in the FRG in connection with the forthcoming trip of the chancellor and his vice chancellor, Foreign Minister Genscher, is being watched with interest.

Of particular interest is the discussion of the question as to which position the FRG representatives are to adopt in their talks with the Soviet leadership. The top leadership of the CDU/CSU opposition bloc insists on hardness. They are demanding that the chancellor, in talking with the Soviet politicians, bring up--now listen carefully--human rights in the Soviet Union, force them to increase the exit quota for Soviet citizens of German nationality and threaten the Soviet Union with a reduction in trade and economic relations if it fails to meet these demands, and so forth.

They elegantly neglect to say that this would boomerang on the Federal Republic. While CDU Chairman Kohl is acting as the main spokesman of the opposition bloc, Strauss stays more in the shadows so as to be considered moderate.

Washington is interfering more and more in this public discussion on the attitude of the FRG in the forthcoming negotiations with the USSR. It is bound to make the West German and international public take note of the fact that an instrument of exerting influence has been found which is rather unusual in diplomatic practice, namely, the release of a confidential letter which President Carter wrote to Chancellor Schmidt and which was intended to make the West German politicians take a certain stand in Moscow.

At the same time Carter's initimate friend Brzezinski told a gossipy host from Western Europe about his worries and doubts about the policy of the FRG Government. At the same time U.S. professional panicmongers from the newspaper branch, including [name indistinct] and (?Wertsman), cause a lot of confusion by talking about certain rifts and gaps in the U.S.-FRG relations and thereby call on official Bonn to swear eternal allegiance to its American lord time and again.

According to press reports, Washington intends to use the summit meeting of the leading states of Western Europe, the United States and Japan in Venice for making its allies toe its line even more strictly with respect to East-West relations and to have them march in rank and file under any circumstances. The recent meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group showed that the Americans strictly insist on proceeding to the implementation of the missile program adopted in December. Yielding to Washington's urging, the British Government announced a few days ago that it has already determined, and informed the United States about, the location of the new U.S. missiles, meaning the nuclear medium-range missiles. Thus the other West European countries were told that it was their turn now.

But the second and no less important objective of Washington also emerges in this dull farce, in which you can hear the prompter better than the actors, namely, political influence on the voters in the Federal Republic of Germany. In the FRG election campaign Washington is openly taking the side of the opposition bloc and its pacemaker, Franz-Josef Strauss. [Word indistinct] the political friends of the American hawks would like to bend over backwards to torpedo detente. This also was the objective of the Bonn visit by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

The Chinese politician mustered his whole eloquence to conjure up the Soviet danger and the crisis of Afghanistan. What he said in Bonn fitted smoothly into the election campaign program of the West German opposition but did not have any connection with the detente slogans from the social-liberal camp. It seems therefore, all the more strange that the anti-Soviet speeches of the guest from Beijing met with approval by some politicians of the government coalition but not among the FRG people who come out against confrontation with the socialist countries.

In view of the complicated international situation and the heavily increased activities of the militarist forces, broad circles of the West German public and many representatives of the Federal Republic's business and [word indistinct] world call on the Federal Government to utilize fully the chance for a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union. They expressly draw attention to the dangers which emerge from the activities of the detente opponents to the correctly understood FRG state interests and, ultimately, also to the entire international community.

Well-known personages in public life, scientists, well-known cultural figures appeal to the responsible people on the Rhine and demand that they take steps to prevent a fatal skidding into another whirlpool of military-political confrontation between East and West and that they preserve and anchor all positive development attained in the political and economic fields and in other spheres of relations with the Eastern states. These circles and figures regard the forthcoming West German-Soviet summit meeting as a real chance for exerting a favorable influence on the whole of international politics.

This is exactly the way the Soviet people assess the chances of the planned top level Soviet-West German meeting.

Importance of Visit

LD271005 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] In a few days time West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher begin their state visit to the Soviet Union. Our observer Yuriy Rudnyev comments:

The forthcoming state visit of the West German leader, just like the recent Warsaw meeting of President Leonid Brezhnev with the French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, is arousing all sorts of comments and speculations. In the United States, West Germany and many other countries, the political leaders and the media have been split into those who are for and those who are against the forthcoming Soviet-German summit. Preparations for the visit took place in difficult conditions. Speaking on the purpose of the visit the other day, Helmut Schmidt said that West Germany wants to provide its contribution to maintaining East-West contacts at times of crises. The Federal chancellor also said that his Moscow talks will concentrate on ways of resolving crises.

This approach seems to have considerable public support in West Germany and in many other countries. We all agree that personal contacts between leaders of different countries and their political dialogue have been and remain the most important form of international communication.

Hearing each other's views and clarifying mutual interests in the spirit of goodwill is really the only way of achieving meaningful positive results and resolving disputes by peaceful means. One can hardly object to that and that must also be the reason why the enemies of the forthcoming Moscow summit have chose a different tactic. [sentence as heard]

The letter from President Carter to the West German chancellor telling him to the American line on sitting medium-range missiles in Europe has been seen in Bonn and also in the United States as a public insult of the Federal chancellor and of the West German Government as a whole. This being so, one gets the impression that the move was deliberately designed to create tension around the forthcoming visit of Helmut Schmidt and Hans-Dietrich Genscher. It was clearly designed to complicate the forthcoming talks, to dictate to Western Europe what the White House thinks is right and to remind the West Europeans of the leading role of the United States in the NATO.

We, on the Soviet side, feel that the forthcoming Soviet-West German summit is important for promoting our bilateral links on the principles of mutual benefit. We also think the summit will promote the cause of international relaxation which is especially important because of current international tension.

The statement by the plenary session of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, which met on 23 June, points out that international relaxation has become deeply rooted in current international life. The document also says that there are now practical conditions for preserving it as the dominant trend in world politics.

One has to bear in mind that better Soviet-West German relations are directly linked with international relaxation and with the improvement of the international situation in the 1970's. The Soviet Union regards as very important the progress which has been achieved in relations with West Germany and other countries and the fruits of international relaxation and peaceful coexistence.

We have made this point very clear on more than one occasion. It is therefore improtant that the other side would not yield to external pressure and would adhere to these principles not only in words but in practical deeds. It is in this context that we regard the objectives of the forthcoming Soviet-West German political dialogue.

SAKHAROV COMMENTS ON HUANG HUA VISIT TO BONN

DW261007 Moscow in German to Germany 1754 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Huang Hua Opposes Detente and Disarmament]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen. Early Saturday morning Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua left Bonn at the conclusion of a 2-day work visit. He had extensive political talks with Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher as well as an exchange of opinion with CDU Chairman Kohl, SPD Deputy Chairman Wischnewski and CSU land group Chief Zimmermann.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua explained his ideas to these hosts. He is one of the main advocates of the foreign policy strategy of the Chinese leadership which links its animosity to detente and disarmament with the massive development of Chinese arms, the strategic aim of which is to turn China into a globally dominating power.

Like the earlier visits of Chinese Government members to the FRG and other NATO states, the 2-day working visit by Huang Hua to Bonn was part of the efforts of the Chinese leadership to develop a common strategy against the Soviet Union, while simultaneously creating the proper prerequisites for stepping up Chinese arms. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua demanded again in Bonn that a worldwide anti-Soviet unity front be established.

CSU land group chief Zimmermann, a close aide of the candidate for chancellor, Strauss, announced after the exchange of opinion that he agreed with Huang Hua that a well-coordinated, long-term program ought to be developed against the Soviet Union. As regards the Chinese appeal that the NATO countries and particularly the Federal Republic should rally closely together with the United States, CSU politician Zimmermann said that he hoped that the current Federal Government would adhere to these wishes. According to DPA, the Federal chancellor and the Chinese foreign minister supported a partnership with equal rights between Western Europe and the United States.

It should be added that Federal Foreign Minister Genscher in a toast on the occasion of a luncheon for the Chinese foreign minister, did not urge his guest to make an end to China's imperialist policy vis-a-vis Afghanistan.

As demonstrated by the 2-day working visit by the Chinese foreign minister to Bonn, the Chinese leadership tries as before first to stimulate the militant forces in NATO countries in their concentration policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the independent countries of the Near and Middle East and Asia. Second, it wants to drive the FRG and other NATO states as well as the Soviet Union into permanent confrontation. Third, it wants to develop military-strategic relations with the United States and other NATO states. All that belongs to a policy aimed at the implementation of the regional and global predominance interests of China.

It is most puzzling how this big power policy of the Chinese leadership, aimed against peace and disarmament, can be in line with the national interests of the FRG--which the opposition politicians believe.

ZHUKOV HITS U.S. PLANS FOR MIDEAST, ASSAILS AS-SADAT

ID260923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 80 p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Phantoms and Pyramids"]

[Text] The American press is commenting animatedly on the latest revelations by Gen Lew Allen, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, who considered it for the best to invite journalists on 15 June and tell them, without any reservations, about the designs now being implemented by the American military in the Near East.

Certain fragmentary reports on this matter have already been seen more than once in the newspapers: First readers suddenly found out that the aircraft which took part in the shameful aggressive fiasco took off for Iran from Egyptian airfields. The reports about "joint maneuvers" by American and Egyptian aircraft became public. Each time, these news items met with a cautious attitude on the part of nearly all countries in that region.

Now the Pentagon has apparently adopted this line of reasoning: whatever the inhabitants of the Near East may say, we will do as we like; and the American military would like to acquire permanent bridgeheads on that region's territory so as to hold sway there. It is too costly just to keep aircraft carriers there and ships with troops on board and to send a B-52 bomber over the Indian Ocean from Guam island! Then they found the complaisant As-Sadat, who obligingly puts his country at the Pentagon's disposal.

So they instructed General Allen to reveal to journalists the true essence of the operation which has hitherto been depicted as only "joint maneuvers" by the Egyptians and Americans.

"The air force chief of staff," the New York TIMES wrote, "reported that the United States intends to send jet fighters to Egypt as the first step (the first step!--Yu. Zh.) in the implementation of long-term plans for the deployment of ground-based air forces in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region."

It is clear from the AP report on General Allen's press conference that the American air forces are settling in very firmly in Egypt: The "first group of American servicemen" which is already being sent there will be engaged in the construction of repair shops, residential accommodations and "other facilities" needed for servicing the American Air Force.

The New York TIMES explained that Phantom-4 fighters, infamous for the barbaric actions of American planes in Vietnam, will set off for Egypt in July for a period of 90 days (at first it was a question only of short-term "maneuvers"!) "with pilots specializing in operation and reconnaissance, as well as technical specialists and auxiliary personnel totaling 400 men."

Talking with the correspondents on the subject of what the American airmen will do in Egypt, General Allen, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, stressed significantly that the "squadron, which will carry out military training together with the Egyptian Armed Forces, will gain experience of operations in that region." But that is by no means all. It should be taken into account, he said, that "the air force will periodically send other aircraft to Egypt for combat training and exercises jointly with the Egyptian Air Force," and "aircraft such as F-15's--the most up-to-date American combat planes, F-111 bombers and possibly B-52 strategic bombers will be sent" there.

All this is in addition to the aircraft on board the two mighty aircraft carriers permanently plying the Arabian Sea accompanied by 20 other ships, and the 7 ships carrying weapons, ammunition, equipment and foodstuffs intended for the 12,000 marines who are being sent to the region from the United States in July!

The reader will ask: Why has the American general suddenly started revealing his military plans? Allen, foreseeing this question, hastily explained: "The main aim (of this divulgence) is to obtain a 'more tolerant' attitude toward the presence of American military might in that region." He said that "this will be a 'delicate diplomatic task,' since many countries are trying to ensure that they are not too closely associated with the United States."

This is indeed a strange idea of delicacy! So the Arabs are unwilling to tolerate the "presence of American military might" in their region and refused to grant the United States their land for bases--well, then the Pentagon will confront them with a fait accompli by making As-Sadat, who has become its vassal, accept the notorious Phantoms at first, and then nuclear bombers too, on his airfield near the Egyptian pyramids.

"We are interested in learning how to operate(!) in that region," Allen said. "These exercises make it possible for American airmen to apply experience in waging hostilities(!) in a region relatively close to the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region," although "certain Near Eastern states...are apparently not very keen to establish close ties with the United States in the military sphere." "Egypt is the exception!" AP exclaims joyfully. "Allen stated: 'Egypt is displaying readiness to cooperate.'"

This "cooperation" in fact takes the form of an "alliance" between the American rider and As-Sadat's horse. As time goes on, the world can see for itself increasingly clearly that As-Sadat's regime is becoming a U.S. instrument aimed against the independent countries of the Near East and North Africa which are not to the American Government's liking.

In recent days in this connection attention has been drawn to the situation on the border with neighboring Libya: It has become known that Egyptian troops are concentrating there. As Libya's JANA agency reported, Egyptian Chief of General Staff Gen Abu Ghazalah visited them on a tour of inspection. Recalling that immediately after signing the agreement with Israel at Camp David As-Sadat removed his troops from the Egyptian-Israeli demarcation line and transferred them to the border with Libya, the JANA agency directly associated the present concentration of troops with the fact that the United States is sending up-to-date weapons and aircraft to Egypt and constructing U.S. military bases on its territory.

A draft decree on declaring a state of emergency on the border with Libya was submitted to Egypt's People's Assembly as an urgent measure. Trying to justify his actions, As-Sadat stated on the same day that this is a..."defensive measure" because of the "threat" from Libya.

Rejecting these fabrications, Libya's Foreign Affairs Secretariat recalled that the Egyptian leader's assertions regarding the imaginary "Libyan threat" are "reminiscent of the remarks which preceded the Egyptian aggression against Libya in 1977." At the same time the Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretariat stated that it regards the declaration of a state of emergency in the regions bordering on Libya, and also the military activeness of Egypt's Armed Forces on Libya's borders, as a "declaration of a state of war."

On 20 June Libya's Foreign Affairs Secretariat brought to the attention of the heads of foreign missions in Tripoli materials concerning the preparation of an armed attack on Libya by As-Sadat, noting that this is one link in the capitulatory agreements he signed at Camp David.

The actions by As-Sadat have aroused concern in the Arab world. The Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA' wrote that the "concentration of Egyptian troops in the border with Libya is a result of As-Sadat's ignominious capitulation at Camp David to the American imperialists and their Israeli allies." "From the first Libya came out against the Camp David deal," the newspaper recalls, and this is the result: [paragraph continues]

It has been "'blacklisted' by As-Sadat, who is now threatening it with open aggression. Here the Egyptian ruler is following the example of Israel, which is waging aggressive actions against southern Lebanon."

The Syrian Foreign Ministry statement of 18 June was very timely: "Recent events indicate that As-Sadat has indeed started to fulfill the role assigned to him by the Camp David participants, and the Egyptian Army has become a gendarme acting in the interests of the United States and Israel. This dangerous position on the part of the Egyptian ruler is further stepping up the existing tension in the Near East and Africa. A particularly explosive situation has been created now that As-Sadat's regime has embarked on the fulfillment of the next stage of the Camp David plot, within the framework of which American aircraft have appeared on Egyptian territory and the American military has been granted other opportunities."

The other--and most important--U.S. ally in that explosive region is, of course, Israel. It is also placing all its airfields and ports at the Pentagon's disposal. But this is both desirable and undesirable: Calling Israel the Americans' true friend and the "bulwark" of stability (?!), U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff Allen stated that it would be "inconvenient from a political viewpoint" for the United States to make use of Israeli bases.

And how! Even the Pentagon generals, who are not too fastidious in their choice of friends, cannot help but be aware that such a decision would exacerbate still further the already strong anti-American sentiments in Arab countries against which Israel's aggression is directed--and not only in Arabic countries. So there was not much choice: As-Sadat alone is prepared to rush headlong into any adventure together with his friends and patrons from Washington.

But the position of the Egyptian people is quite different, as is indicated by the statement published the other day by 70 prominent statesmen and politicians in the country who held high posts until recently.

"Egypt," they stated, "receives from the United States loans of billions of dollars to buy American arms, which are used not to defend Egyptian territory but to conduct military operations in African countries and against the Islamic revolution in Iran. Since the signing of the treaty with the Zionist enemies, Egypt's sons have been sacrificed to the interests of the new American 'friends,' whom the Egyptian people are forced to pay with their sweat for deliveries of arms to carry out such operations."

The Egyptians are unwilling to pay with their lives for President as-Sadat's servility.

ANDREYEV HITS AS-SADAT ATTITUDE TOWARD USSR

LD260949 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jun 80 p 3

[Vsevolod Andreyev article: "Holding a Sieve to the Sun"]

[Text] "In an hour a slanderer makes enough work for a month," the Arab saying goes. The Egyptian President A. as-Sadat has recently allowed so many--to put it mildly--"deviations from the truth" in his public statements that it is easy to lose count of how many years' "work he has made" for honest Egyptians. With blatantly unhealthy importunity the Egyptian president tries to prove what is impossible to prove--the "correctness" of his decision to sever friendly relations with the USSR. As Egypt's National Progressive Unionist (Leftwing) Party notes in a statement, in the words of the present Cairo regime head "the Soviet Union has now become the cause of all political upheavals, international plots and even natural disasters."

The Cairo leadership even slanders its own people, ascribing to them black ingratitude in relation to the USSR. In a recent speech in Port Said, A. as-Sadat gave assurances that the broad masses of the people "wholly supported" his anti-Soviet course. Egypt, it appears, "was forced" to denounce the friendship and cooperation treaty with the USSR since "the Soviets were trying to impose their will on Egypt" by this treaty.

Is the Egyptian president not suffering from loss of memory? Has he really forgotten how he himself evaluated this treaty during the 4 years before its denunciation? At that time As-Sadat said that "the treaty was a reflection and an affirmation of the friendly relations and firm bonds linking our people, who are united by the front of struggle against colonialism and imperialism with all peoples striving for freedom, justice and peace."

In fact it was precisely the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which gave Egypt decisive support in the struggle for independence. This was reflected during the nationalization of the Suez Canal, in repulsing the tripple Anglo-Franco-Israeli aggression in 1956 and in opposing the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism. If we are to believe the present Cairo Government the Egyptians "take no notice" of even such a gigantic monument to the friendship of our states as the Aswan High Dam and hydroelectric complex and "do not remember" who helped to build the Helwan metallurgical combine, the aluminum plant at Nag Hammadi, the Alexandria shipyard and many other industrial installations which laid the foundation of the country's national economy.

Cairo blasphemously asserts that on the eve of the 1973 October war, the USSR tried to "foist on Egypt the spirit of defeatism" and opposed combat actions by the Egyptian Army to liberate the Arab territories occupied by Israel. However, the whole world knows very well that the Egyptian Army was able to successfully force the Suez Canal and cause the aggressor serious losses thanks to a large extent by the fact that it was equipped with Soviet weapons and trained by Soviet specialists. In October 1973 the USSR organized an "airlift" to bring emergency supplies to Egypt of additional arms and ammunition. At that time As-Sadat said: "I cannot find words to express my profound gratitude to the Soviet leaders--Egypt's genuine friends. This will always remain in my heart and in the hearts of all Egyptians." Today this same As-Sadat is trying to eradicate from the hearts of the Egyptian people the memory of those who selflessly held out to them a helping hand during the hardest times and gave their resources and knowledge for the sake of Egypt's freedom.

Even enemies of the Soviet state are forced to acknowledge the immutability of USSR policy in the Near East. For many decades now it has been directed at supporting the just cause of the Arab people and their struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression. Changes have taken place not in our country's stance but in the stance of Egypt's leadership. As-Sadat's government has rejected the principles of the 1952 revolution, nullified the progressive socioeconomic transformations carried out under President an-Nasir and adopted a course aimed at wrecking the state sector in the country. The doors have been opened wide to Western monopolies. "As a result a small group of nouveaux riches, for the most part representatives of the parasitic bourgeoisie, live in the lap of luxury while millions of ordinary Egyptians experience the most terrible poverty," the weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF says.

Cairo has broken with Egypt's allies and begun to grovel to Washington. And "As-Sadat's initiative" planned on the other side of the ocean--the separate "peace" and "normalization of relations" with the Israeli occupiers--is a completely logical step on this path. The Camp David deal has led to Egypt's isolation in the Arab world. Now the most reactionary are among its "friends": the government of the ex-terrorist from Tel Aviv, Begin; the Chilean butcher Pinochet; the Beijing hegemonists and, moreover, the leaders of Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs; the former shah of Iran....

As-Sadat constantly resorts to lies in order to somehow justify the 180-degree turnabout in his policy. But the biggest and most unforgiveable lie--is that he arrogates to himself the right to speak in the name of the Egyptian people. The regime's "popularity" and "trustability" is evidenced, for example, by the fact that the president could not find a loyal civilian candidate for the post of foreign minister. A military personage--K.H. 'Ali, former defense minister, was appointed to this post. As-Sadat's power rests on bayonets. However, judging by the continued purges and arrests in the army, patriotic feelings and dissatisfaction with the regime are increasing there too. The strengthening Egyptian opposition demands Egypt's return to the ranks of the Arab countries and the restoration of friendship with the USSR and the other socialist states. And no matter how much As-Sadat talks of "popular support" for his policy, his statements will not delude anyone. To use another Arab saying: "The sun cannot be shut out by a sieve."

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY CONTINUES IN IRAN

LD262346 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 26, TASS--The situation in many parts of Iran remains tense because of unceasing activities by counter-revolutionary elements. The newspaper ETTELA'AT reports today the arrest in Tehran of a group whose members had staged a number of explosions in the capital's streets, killing or injuring a number of people. This group, consisting of five members, was sent into Iran to conduct acts of terrorism and subversion. Large amounts of explosives, arms, ammunition and numerous leaflets were found in their possession. The radio reports the execution by firing squad today of two organisers of a counter-revolutionary group of plotters that operated in the garrison of Piranshahr, a town in western Iran. Ivestigation into the case of the other members of the group continues. The funeral of nine people who died when a powerful mine was set off in one of the main squares, was held in Ahvaz, the administrative centre of Khuzestan Province. The funeral procession developed into a mass demonstration of protest against the crimes of the counterrevolutionary forces. Townspeople declared a strike in mourning. The participants in the procession shouted "America, Hands off Iran" and "Death to the Agents of the Shah and Carter". As reported by a correspondent of the newspaper KEYHAN, yet another bomb was set off this morning in a street of the town of Rasht on the Caspian Sea. Extensive material damage was caused.

TEHRAN DENIES VOA 'FABRICATIONS' ABOUT FIGHTING

LD261027 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 26, TASS--The Iranian authorities denied a "Voice of America" broadcast alleging that armed clashes had taken place in provinces of the country between "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" units and tribes. The PARS agency points out that the lying fabrications of Western broadcasting stations have the purpose of creating a situation of instability in regions inhabited by national minorities.

JUNBLATT COMMETS ON TRIP TO SOVIET UNION

LD250924 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, June 25, TASS--"My visit to the Soviet Union and the talks I held there were positive", said Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, upon his return to Beirut. During the talks I became convinced that the Soviet Union supports the legitimate Lebanese authorities, the independence, unity and the Arabic character of Lebanon," he stressed.

INVESTIGATION OF GRENADA CRIME SHOWS CIA INVOLVEMENT

LD260658 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] New York, June 26, TASS--A preliminary investigation of the bloody crime perpetrated in the Latin American Republic of Grenada last week showed the CIA involvement. During a mass rally in the capital of the republic on June 19, which was attended by the prime minister and other leaders, a time bomb was set off. Two teenagers were killed and scores of people wounded in the explosion. A representative of Grenada's Mission at the United Nations told a press conference that a former serviceman was detained in the course of the investigation. His relations with people who maintain close contacts with the CIA were determined. Large amounts of weapons were found during the search at the detained person's.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM COSTA RICA

LD261203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by M.I. Khaldeyev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, which took part in the work of the 13th session of the Costa Rica Popular Vanguard Party, returned to Moscow on 22 June.

COLOMBIAN COMMUNISTS PAY FAMILIARIZATION TRIP TO USSR

LD270837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of party workers of the Communist Party of Colombia was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee from 7 through 20 June.

The Colombian communists visited Moscow, Minsk, Brest and Leningrad and familiarized themselves with the life of the Soviet people and with the activities of party organizations in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

The comrades from the Communist Party of Colombia had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the Belorussian CP Central Committee, Brestskiy Obkom and raykoms in Leningrad and Minsk. During the talks and meetings the Colombian comrades declared that they were greatly impressed by the Soviet people's labor achievements. They emphasized that these achievements inspire the working people of capitalist countries to struggle for their social and national liberation. The Colombian communists declared their full support for the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy course aimed at strengthening peace and the people's security and easing international tension.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESENTS AWARD TO VENEZUELAN CP LEADER

LD261412 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1123 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 June (TASS)--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum has awarded Jesus Faria, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Venezuela with the Order of Friendship of Peoples. The decree signed by Leonid Brezhnev says that he has been awarded this decoration "for services in the struggle for the cause of peace, democracy and social progress, and for his contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Venezuelan peoples and in connection with his 70th birthday."

Congratulations

LD270718 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1617 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jun (TASS)--The CPSU Central Committee has congratulated Jesus Faria, a prominent member of the communist and working class movement of Venezuela and Latin America and a brave son of the Venezuelan people, on his 70th birthday.

A telegram sent to the general secretary of the Communist Party of Venezuela says: "Soviet communists know you as a steadfast fighter for the cause of the working class and all the working people of Venezuela, a consistent internationalist and a sincere friend of the CPSU and the Soviet state; they highly esteem your contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples."

The CPSU Central Committee wished all Venezuelan communists successes in the struggle against imperialism and for the strengthening of national independence, peace, democracy and social progress.

DEMICHEV HOLDS MOSCOW MEETING WITH NICARAGUAN MINISTER

LD260915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--On 18 June P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Ernesto Cardenal, culture minister of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Questions of cultural cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Nicaragua were discussed during the talks, which were held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

Ricardo Wheelock Roman, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talks.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH BRAZILIAN JOURNALIST

LD241503 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Conversation Between E.A. Shevardnadze and Brazilian Journalist"]

[Text] On 9 June Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, received A. Siqueira Lima, special correspondent of one of the major Brazilian newspapers, FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of APN.

During the conversation E.A. Shevardnadze answered questions concerning topical international problems and Soviet-Brazilian relations and shared his impressions of his recent trip to Brazil as the head of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Comrade K.A. Khachaturov, deputy chairman of the APN board, was present at the conversation.

VALUE OF HARNESSING POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION

ID251453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Effectiveness of Public Opinion"]

[Text] The strength of our state, to quote V. I. Lenin, derives from the consciousness of the masses, from the fact that the masses know everything and can make judgements about everything and approach everything consciously. True to its leader's behests, the Communist Party listens keenly to the voice of the working people. It finds an inexhaustible source of strength in their creative thought and their increased activeness.

Knowing the working peoples' feelings and their views on topical problems of politics and economics, social relations and culture, labor and daily life, is of great importance for the activity of party and state organs. The importance of studying public opinion is noted in the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, in the Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" and in other party documents. The party requires its organizations, its communist leaders and its workers on the ideological front to be as attentive as possible to the state of public opinion and to constantly take account of its influence on the state of affairs in the collective and on the education and behavior of people.

The objective course of events nowadays impels people to comprehend ever more deeply that it is impossible to achieve an acceleration of socioeconomic and cultural progress in the country without a decisive increase in work efficiency and quality. And the more firmly entrenched these party guidelines become in the public consciousness, the greater the labor and political activity of urban and rural working people and the more actively they adopt new forms of labor organization and socialist competition--such as working according to a unified schedule in industry, the contract method in construction and nonregulated links in agriculture. The task consists in daily increasing each worker's vital interest in increasing labor productivity and making the steady achievement of the best national economic results and the elimination of "bottleneck" the common concern.

Indeed in every sphere of our life support from public opinion is an important factor in success. In solving production and sociocultural problems, in disseminating progressive experience and in the struggle against shortcomings, an invariable condition everywhere for achieving the task set is the ability to interest and organize people, to waken initiative and to lead the collective toward concerted decisions and actions. And vice versa, any measure can be ruined if its meaning has not been explained to people, if no interest in its implementation has been aroused or if the collective mind has not been wakened.

Progressive collectives are distinguished by being well informed and by an atmosphere of business-like elation, of friendly work and responsibility for the success of the common cause. Each member "knows his job" and is sure his initiative will be met with understanding. "Where a working person knows," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "that he is being listened to, that he is being taken into consideration and that his position is really being taken into account in elaborating social and economic plans, then and only then, does he feel he is a real master of production and master of his own fate." Public opinion genuinely carries weight when openness is insured and criticism and self-criticism develop unfettered.

Achieving the creation of such an atmosphere everywhere and activating public opinion is one of the chief tasks of ideological-educational and propaganda work and the lofty duty of primary part organizations and all communists. This is helped by a well thought-out system for briefing working people and for drawing their attention to the main problems in a collective's life, to questions of enhancing work efficiency and quality, of strengthening state and labor discipline and of preserving and increasing the people's well-being. Keeping people widely informed of useful initiatives and boosting the prestige of their initiators and the authority of decent working people inspire people and increase their strength. As a result good practical results are obtained including educational ones too.

Mobilizing public opinion for the struggle against shortcomings is of considerable importance. It is known, for example, that labor discipline offenders often prefer to receive an administrative penalty rather than to have to appear before a comrades' court or face the collective. For absentees, slackers, hooligans, bureaucrats, moneygrubbers and intriguers there is often nothing worse than public condemnation. This effective means must be used more actively and the voice of the public raised against shortcomings, survivals of the past and views and morals alien to our society. Creating a situation of universal intolerance toward phenomena of this kind is a powerful factor in solving not only educational but also social problems.

Socialist democracy opens up broad scope for free expression of opinion by different groups of the population, of labor collectives, public organizations and all citizens. It is very important that any serious proposal, justified critical remark or warning signal about existing shortcomings be thoroughly considered and acted on without delay or red tape. It is precisely this which the party guidelines require of us, in particular in terms of work with working peoples' letters. Under conditions of mature socialism public opinion acquires a special force and it must be utilized to full effect.

The CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee provide a model of attentiveness and respect toward the opinion of the masses and of concern for the growth of their consciousness and intiative. The party helps working people to gain an insight into the complex problems of policy and the events of domestic and international life and arms them with clear understanding of the prospects of social progress. Regular, full briefing the population on topical problems and active participation by communists in their discussion is the true way toward overcoming false opinions and rumors and a reliable means of preventing attempts by bourgeois ideologists and anti-Soviets of every stripe to introduce alien views into the consciousness of Soviet people.

Growth in the consciousness and activity of the masses is a guarantee of success in communist building. Having a good knowledge of working peoples' interests and feelings and promoting a heightening of the role of public opinion in implementing plans of communist creation is the important task of party organizations, or workers on the ideological front and of all communists.

STRIKE REPORTS REFUTED BY GORKIY, TOLYATTI WORKERS, OFFICIAL

LD261433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Letter from Gorkiy automobile plant trade union official: "Our reply to the slanderers"]

[Text] It was with indignation and anger that the thousands-strong Gorkiy Automobile Plant [GAZ] Collective learned that in our enterprise there had apparently been some kind of strike, as certain American newspapers recently reported.

What a monstrous lie! It is time that they knew that it is quite out of character for Soviet people to cause disorder; furthermore, by their education and their high labor consciousness our people are quite unlike the image that our enemies want to represent.

In brief, the reports which have appeared in the American newspapers are a regular "canard" and have all been dictated by the desire to slander and discredit our socialist system. There is not and has not been any objective basis for disturbances and discontent in our collective. Since the start of this year alone, the thousands-strong collective of the GAZ association has provided nearly R7 million of output above the plan. In addition to the 5-month target several hundred trucks and passenger cars have been turned out and production of spares and consumer goods is ahead of schedule.

The truck producing collective--incidentally the largest in the enterprise--is confidently fulfilling the plan for all the technical and economic indicators. For 3 straight months we have held first place in the competition among related production lines.

With this aim, socialist competition based on personal and team creative plans has been broadly developed in the collective and the engineering and technical workers are competing on the basis of technical progress creative plans. This is all directed toward further increasing production efficiency and promotes output growth. More than 400 workers have fulfilled the 5-year target ahead of schedule on our production line. The Gorkiy automobile makers are fully determined to ensure the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan for this year and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

[Signed] Ye. Slepikhin, chairman of the GAZ truck production line trade union committee

Further Refutation

LD261435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Letter to the editor from three Tolyatti automobile workers: "According to Old Formulas"]

[Text] It was with a feeling of profound indignation that we learned of the latest falsification of our country's economic situation which appeared in the Washington POST and in other American publications. In itself, this is nothing new: On so many occasions attempts have been made to divert the attention of ordinary Americans from their own problems with similar "revelations." We are surprised by something else: that the subjects chosen for the lie are the Tolyatti and Gorkiy automobile plants. We feel as though a barrel of mud has been emptied on our heads.

We have been working at the Volga automobile plant from the beginning. There has never been an occasion for it to come to a halt, especially because of a "mass strike." On the contrary, our enterprise is experiencing an unprecedented economic and labor upsurge. Design capacities have been quickly exceeded and output of excellent-rated vehicles is increasing annually. And all this is the work of our own hands!

This year we have already manufactured about 2,000 automobiles above the plan. The talk now is of how we can increase our labor efficiency even further in the coming 5-year plan. And this will be done for sure--such is our character, the Soviet people's character! Of course, criticism at work is unavoidable. We express our opinion openly at workers' and trade union meetings. We criticize individual leaders and nobody forbids us to do this. It is true: Our criticism is encouraged--this is the most infallible remedy for combatting shortcomings. But none of this bears any relation to the concoction doled out by the American mass information media.

[Signed] A. Solovyeva, forge and press operator from the 14-2 shop on the Volga automobile plant metal production line

V. Malykhin, team leader from the 48 shop on the body-assembly line

P. Gostev, press operator from the 21 shop on the press line.

ANALYST SCORES CANARD OF KAMAZ AUTOWORKERS' STRIKE

LD241646 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 24, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Thus, a fresh canard has been released: That a strike was held at the big Soviet Kamaz autoworks on the banks of the Kama River. It must pointed out first and foremost that there is nothing new about this invention--it was only a few days ago that the Washington POST quoted some "unofficial representatives, who cannot be named" as saying that "massive strikes" had been held at the Soviet autoworks in the cities of Lyatti and Gorkiy.

And although this invention was categorically refuted both by the Soviet press and the w orkers of the enterprises, who expressed indignation at the sordid methods of Western propaganda, the relay race of lies has been carried on by another bourgeois newspaper, this time the British FINANCIAL TIMES. Only it transferred the "place of action" from Lyatti and Gorkiy to the Kamaz autoworks. Instead of the mysterious "unofficial persons", it quotes "reports" by some anonymous "Western businessmen", who visited the words.... [TASS ellipsis]

We made a telephone call to Naberezhnye Chelnyy, where the Kamaz works is situated and requested N. Galiullin, chairman of the trade union committee of the works, to comment on the report in THE FINANCIAL TIMES. "The allegations in the British newspaper are a shameless lie," he said. "We had no 'strikes'. On the contrary, the workers of Kamaz are making enthusiastic efforts to complete the second production line of the works by the opening of the 26th Congress of the CPSU. As far as 'Western businessmen', from whom THE FINANCIAL TIMES allegedly received its so-called 'information', are concerned, no such businessmen have visited the works in June."

Thus, the new fraud has been exposed. It is curious that such a seemingly serious newspaper as THE FINANCIAL TIMES should go for a rotten anti-Soviet bait. But what was its aim? In all appearance some members of its editorial board were eager to treat their readers to some fresh anti-Soviet "sensation", even if it may be an utter lie. As the saying goes, telling a lie will not make you die. But who will believe you then?... [TASS ellipsis]

TRAITORS EXECUTED, IMPRISONED FOLLOWING BELORUSSIA TRIAL

LD261215 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Correspondent M. Kapelchik report under the rubric "from the courtroon": "Retribution"]

[Text] While Soviet people shed blood to defend their honor and freedom and their Soviet motherland from the Hitlerite invasion, they used their arms against their own people--they being N.A. Leshchinskiy and D.A. Kovalevich, natives of Glusskiy Rayon; T.S. Korniyenko from Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and U.K. Barkovskiy from Petrikovskiy Rayon.

The traitors served in the same punitive company. Now, many years later they sat in the same dock. They managed to conceal their bloody crimes for a long time. They lived in constant fear that the hour of retribution would come. And it did.

The state security organs with the help of the Soviet people found and exposed the criminals. For 2 weeks the Mogilevskaya Oblast court under the chairmanship of M.A. Ivanov investigated the case of the group of traitors. They were evasive and tried to deny that their hands are stained with the blood of Soviet people. The court unravelled the threads of their crimes step by step. Under the weight of incontravertible documentary evidence provided by numerous witnesses, the accused were forced to admit their guilt "Yes, I took part in punitive operations", "Yes I fired shots."

The list of their crimes is great. Korniyenko, for example, offered his services to the fascist occupiers back in autumn 1941.

In summer 1943 in the settlement of Vysokoye in Smolenskaya Oblast the 11th SS Police Security Batallion under the command of SS officer Kraus was created to fight against the partisans and all who helped and sympathized with them. The third company of this punitive batallion, which was commanded by Captain (Adelt), was transferred to Bobruysk, in the vicinity of which the partisans were operating. Leshchinskity, Kavalevich, Korniyenko and Barkovskiy served in this company.

Suffering defeat at the front and unable to ward off the blows of the partisans, the Hitlerites wreaked their anger on peaceful Soviet people. At the end of January 1944 (Adelt's) punitive company rampaged the settlement of Pitch in Gluskiy Rayon. The young male inhabitants of the settlement were taken away to Germay, while 48 women, children and old people were driven into the bathouse and burned. They carried out a similar brutal operation in the village of Bylkov in Oktyabryskiy Rayon, where they shot and burned 60 people.

In spring 1944 the punitive company destroyed about 17,000 people in the Ozarichi death camp in Kalinkovichskiy Rayon, 500 people in the villages of Usokhi and Ochizha in Chervenskiy Rayon and 499 in the settlement of Nandatka in Pukhovichskiy Rayon. Before fleeing from Minsk in summer 1944 the punitive company destroyed 6,300 prisoners at the Trostenets death camp.

The court completely established the guilt of the accused and of those who directed their bloody activity--the Hitlerite officers Kraus, (Adelt) and Schultz. On the basis of Paragraph I of Article 61 of the Belorussian SSR Penal Code, the court sentenced T.S. Korniyenko to the supreme penalty--execution by shooting--and the other accused to long terms of imprisonment.

The traitors and betrayers got what they deserved. The working people of Magilevskaya Oblast greeted the court's sentence with satisfaction.

RSFSR FIRST DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER ALEKSANDROV DIES

LD251001 Moscow KOMSOMOLSANDROV PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 4

[Untitled obituary of Nikolay Vasilyevich Aleksandrov from "A Group of Comrades"]

[Excerpt] Prof N. V. Aleksandrov, RSFSR first deputy minister of education and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, has died after a grave, prolonged illness.

N. V. Aleksandrov was born in 1922 in the city of Bogorodsk, Gorkovskaya Oblast.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DETAILS MEASURES FOR METAL SAVINGS

ID250953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "on the work of the ministries of the metallurgical, machine building and construction industries to improve the quality of metal products and to make efficient use of metal on the basis of introducing low-waste technology in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum demands."

The resolution adopted points out that increasing the efficiency of the production and utilization of metal in industry and in construction is a task of paramount state importance. Despite the constant increase in the scale of metal production the national economy's requirements for it are not being fully met. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, this is a result of slow implementation of the radical qualitative changes in the metallurgical industry, laggardness in introducing new technical processes in the main metal consuming sectors, the unjustifiably high metal-intensiveness of such machinery and structural components currently being produced and also of using metal for the wrong purpose, storing it in an unsatisfactory manner and of sheer waste.

The CPSU Central Committee pointed out that this state of affairs became possible as a result of an insufficient sense of responsibility on the part of leaders of the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industries and of the machine building and construction industries, and on the part of those ministries' collegiums toward the fulfilment of party and government resolutions on developing the production of metal products at a qualitatively new technical level and on the efficient and economical use of metal. Machine builders and metallurgical and construction workers coordinate badly and are slow to implement joint measures for developing highly-productive equipment and progressive metal products and for introducing progressive techniques into production and are not coordinating sufficiently vigorously scientific research work aimed at rational metal utilization. Neither are USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR Gosstroy or USSR Gossnab showing the necessary concern in this matter. The unified technical policy of the coordinated development of these sectors is not being duly reflected in the state plans. Many standards and planning and design norms and regulations are somewhat out of date. An improvement in the structure of production and consumption of metal products in the national economy and a system of economic incentives and accounting and assessment of metal production and consumption are called for.

Ferrous metallurgy is not implementing the line toward the introduction of progressive technical processes sufficiently vigorously. Despite the fact that metal output is increasing considerably, the volume of production in the progressive categories is not meeting the national economy's requirements. This applies particularly to structural sheet, rolled metal with anticorrosive coatings, a number of types of low-alloy steel, heat-toughened rolled metal and high-precision sections. Powder metallurgy is not developing sufficiently rapidly. Targets for the assimilation and production of many specialized metal products essential to the manufacture of modern machinery, machine tools and equipment and to the development of the construction industry, rail transport and other heavy industry sectors are consistently underfulfilled. Installations for continuous steel casting, which make it possible to save as much as 12 percent of metal compared with ingot casting, are only slowly being introduced. [paragraph continues]

The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy is failing to supply industry and the construction industry with sufficient volumes of many types of nonferrous metal products, particularly rolled aluminium, high-strength and corrosion-resistant alloys which are effective substitutes for ferrous metals.

Many enterprises under the machine-building ministries are still producing unjustifiably heavy tractors, gantry cranes, motor vehicles, forging and pressing machines, excavators and other types of equipment. The attitude of the leaders of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and other ministries toward this state of affairs is one of indulgence and they are failing to increase the sense of responsibility of the main scientific research, technical and design organizations and developers of new equipment for achieving optimal metal intensiveness of machinery and equipment. At the same time there are many institutes and enterprises which are creatively approaching the solution of the task of saving metal and are achieving good results. Scientists at the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning and Design Institute of Metallurgical Machine Building in collaboration with designers at the Urals heavy machine-building plant, the Novo-Kramatorskiy, Zhdanov and Cherepovets metallurgical and other plants have achieved a marked reduction in the weight of many large machines and units.

Machine-building plants are slow in introducing modern low-waste technology and processes for toughening parts which are, in point of fact, the main reserve for increasing the efficiency of metal utilization. As a result, the coeffficient of metal utilization in the machine-building and metalworking sectors has not risen for a considerable time. Progressive welded metal structures are not being used in sufficient quantities. The structure of embossing equipment production is not being improved as it should be. The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building are producing only a few of the units which make it possible to introduce progressive technology.

The construction ministries, which are major consumers of metal products, are not taking the necessary measures to ensure more careful use of metal resources allocated to them by the state. When planning construction projects progressive metal consumption norms are slow in being introduced and unjustifiably high reserve strength factors are frequently adopted. It has been a considerable time since the USSR Gosstroy's main institutes last reviewed plans for industrial buildings and installations or incorporated in them modern technical solutions based on the use of lightweight structures and sections with high operational characteristics. On many construction projects there is a lack of a thrifty attitude toward metal, the warehousing and storage of metal is badly organized and metal and ferroconcrete structures are allowed to rust and become unusable.

Sectorial institutes of the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industries and of the machine-building and construction industries are not showing the necessary activeness in seeking out additional metal-saving reserves. The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences are not doing enough to coordinate the work being done in this field by pure science institutes and sectorial science institutes.

The party organizations of many associations, enterprises and scientific research and planning and design organizations in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the machine-building and construction industries are neither monitoring vigorously enough the implementation of party and government decisions on questions relating to the economical use of metal nor being sufficiently demanding toward economic organs with respect to the implementation of measures aimed at ensuring the rational utilization of metal and the introduction of progressive modern technology. [paragraph continues]

These questions are seldom brought before production collectives for broad discussion and are not reflected in a sufficiently specific manner in socialist pledges. Party committees of the ministries of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and of the ministries of machine building and construction pay little attention in their everyday work to mobilize workers in the ministries' central apparatus to solve the tasks of economic metal consumption in the process of producing it and using it.

The CPSU Central Committee considers a thrifty attitude toward metal and the full utilization of existing reserves for saving it to be a matter for the entire party and all the people. The struggle to save metal must always be the focus of party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations' attention.

Guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum on the need to sharply intensify work to save metal and to accelerate scientific and technical progress in metal production and metalworking, the collegiums and ministers of the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industries and the machine building and construction industries must radically reorganize all work in the spirit of party decisions on this question. They must also instill a greater sense of responsibility in leaders of associations, enterprises, organizations, scientific research institutes and design bureaus for the introduction of modern technical processes, ensuring a considerable improvement in quality, expanding the range of metal products and reducing the metal intensiveness of machinery, equipment and building structures currently being produced.

The leaders of machine-building, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and construction industry ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations must considerably intensify work to ensure the most rational utilization of metal products on the basis of comprehensive joint intersectorial plans, with due regard for ensuring that the implementation of planned measures yield positive results this year and create a basis for sharply reducing metal consumption in the coming 5-year plan. They must outline and consistently implement a program for increasing the usable proportion of all metal products produced and for making fuller use of such effective processes as metal toughening, continuous steel casting, powder metallurgy and others. They must increase output of modern types of metallurgical, forging and pressing, and casting equipment, and of special mills for rolling precision blanks. They must promptly set and monitor deadlines for the introduction into production of every type of progressive technical process and machinery and equipment design. They must constantly study, generalize and disseminate positive experience of metal saving, including that of the Chelyabinskaya Oblast Party Organization, the I.A. Likhachev Moscow automobile plant (the Zil Production Association) and enterprises in other industrial sectors in introducing low-waste technology when making precision blanks and finished parts, and carry out a purposeful modernization of production which will ensure a real saving of metal per unit of output.

They must do their utmost to support and extend experience of creative collaboration on the basis of the long-standing direct ties between those enterprises ordering and those supplying metal--the Cherepovets and Chelyabinsk plants, the Magnitogorsk and Karaganda combines, Leningrad's Krasniy Vyborzhets Association with the Kama truck plant, the Volgograd tractor plant, Leningrad's Elektrosila Association and other enterprises--to ensure a considerable reduction in metal consumption and labor input in production. They must focus their attention first and foremost on tapping metal-saving reserves which do not require large capital investments. [paragraph continues]

With due regard for the increasing strength characteristics of metal and existing progressive planning and design experience they must organize the work of reviewing and amending the norms and regulations relating to the design of machinery and metal structures and the requirements for permissible stresses and strength factors in order to eliminate unjustified excesses and to reduce the metal intensiveness of the finished product.

USSR Gossplan and the USSR Gosstroy together with the USSR State Committee for Standards, must review existing practice in planning the machine building and construction ministries' consumption of metal and blanks from the level achieved and determine their actual requirement, with due regard for reducing the metal intensiveness of the finished product and introducing low-waste technology. From 1981 on, in addition to the targets for the average reduction of the norms for the consumption of rolled ferrous metals, they must also set targets for the total unit consumption of metal, the reduction of the metal intensiveness of specific vital products in physical indicators, and for increasing the coefficient of metal utilization.

The Central Committee stressed the importance of promptly elaborating measures to save metal in order that they may be taken into consideration when drafting the plan for 1981-1985. Here it is necessary to make provision for tackling questions connected with radically improving the quality and increasing the production of economic types of metal product, considerably reducing metal waste, developing and producing progressive equipment for the metallurgical and metalworking industries, increasing the role of standards in the production of metal products and machinery, using efficient criteria for assessing goods, machines and machinery produced and also other questions aimed at ensuring that everything possible is done to save metal.

USSR Gossplan and USSR Gossnab, together with the relevant ministries and departments, are given the task of preparing and submitting to the USSR Council of Ministers within 3 months proposals for tightening state control over the rational use of metal which envisage strict material and administrative accountability for exceeding norms for metal consumption, failing to fulfil targets for reducing the metal intensiveness of finished products and wastefulness toward the utilization of metal products.

Union republic, kraykom, obkom and gorkom central committees are instructed to be more demanding with economic leaders and the party committees and primary party organization bureaus of ministries, associations, enterprises and scientific research and planning and design organizations when it comes to implementing specific measures to reduce metal-consumption norms, introducing progressive technology and disseminating progressive experience of this work. They are further instructed to step up organizational and political work to mobilize labor collectives to utilize metal products effectively and economically and to involve scientists, a broad aktiv of rationalizers, inventors and production innovators, and trade union and Komsomol organizations in this work and at the same time to make greater use of every form of socialist competition.

The USSR People's Control Committee is to tighten up its monitoring of the observance by ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations of state and planning discipline in metal consumption at every stage of its production and consumption and also to uncover and resolutely put a stop to instances of negligence toward the storage and utilization of metal products.

The editorial boards of PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, TRUD and STROITELNAYA GAZETA are given the task of systematically highlighting the progressive experience of the work of scientific and planning organizations and enterprises in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the machine-building and construction industries to develop and introduce progressive techniques for producing and utilizing metal which ensure a considerable saving of metal.

KIRILENKO TOURS KAMA TRUCK COMPLEX, NIZHNEKAMSK

LD2201331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 80 p 2

[TASS report: "A.P. Kirilenko's Stay in Tataria"]

[Text] Naberezhnyye Chelny (Tatarskaya ASSR), 16 June--A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the Tatarskaya ASSR from 13 through 16 June.

In the city of Naberezhnyye Chelny at the Kama complex for the production of heavy freight trucks he met with the association's leading personnel and leaders of construction and installation organizations installing the complex's plants. During the talk which took place there was a discussion of the most important problems connected with the completion of the construction of this truck giant and the commissioning of its second phase. A.P. Kirilenko inquired about the work of the collectives of the association and construction organizations in improving the use of existing capacities and fulfilling targets for the construction of housing and social, cultural and consumer service establishments.

Then A.P. Kirilenko visited the main plants of the complex: the foundry, the forge plant, the engine plant, and the assembly plant, and familiarized himself with manufacturing processes, the organization of labor and new Kama truck models. In the shops of these enterprises he talked with workers and engineering and technical workers and inquired about the progress of their fulfillment of their personal socialist pledges and the conditions of their work, leisure and daily routine. A.P. Kirilenko drew the attention of the construction workers, installation workers and workers of the association to the need to accelerate the installation and startup of new equipment and to step up the struggle to improve the quality of work at every work place and emphasized the importance of organization and production discipline. He visited the construction site of the plant for electrical equipment for transport and of a hydraulic power station and the Vesinniy Sovkhoz. In the city of of Nizhnekamsk he familiarized himself with the production process at the petrochemical combine and the tire plant.

In Naberezhnyye Chelny a meeting of the party and economic aktiv was held on 16 June at which A.P. Kirilenko delivered a speech. He noted the great successes of the city's working people in fulfilling the crucial targets of the party and government in creating the very large truck complex in Tataria and stressed that the approach of the end of the 5-year plan demands increasingly strenuous and fruitful labor. It is essential to fulfill successfully the set targets and pledges which have been adopted and to strengthen organization and discipline by every means.

The speeches delivered by A.P. Kirilenko and other comrades raised questions of the fuller utilization of existing reserves for the successful fulfillment of the targets of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole and the improvement of efficiency and work quality, the saving of rolled metal and all other types of energy [as published] in the light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The aktiv members unanimously supported the patriotic initiative of leading teams which have appealed to the construction and installation workers to complete the installation of the second phase of the truck plant by the day the 26th CPSU Congress opens. During his stay in the cities of Naberezhnyye Chelny and Nizhnekamsk A.P. Kirilenko was accompanied by R.M. Musin, first secretary of the Tatarskiy CPSU Obkom, USSR ministers B.V. Bakin and V.N. Polyakov, and V.S. Frolov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department.

CONSTRUCTION SUCCESSES AT KAMA TRUCK PLANT CITED

LD252347 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1309 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Summary] Naberezhnyye Chelny, 25 June, (TASS)--The second stage of the main conveyor belt--one of the most important installations at the commissioning stage at the Kama Heavy Duty Truck Production Association--was assembled considerably earlier than planned. A poster at the construction site of the works promises that the second stage of the works will be opened by the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress. The works consist of seven plants which are in operation while undergoing construction at the same time.

A new production shop with a capacity of 40,000 tons of forgings annually has provided the first components at the forging plant. A system for the synchronous supply of components and units has gone into operation on the main conveyor belt.

Since the start of the year R2 million worth of above-plan work has been carried out at the second stage of the Kamaz. More than R600,000 worth of capital investment is assimilated every 24 hours.

The number of workers here is increasing. The Kamaz Party organization now has more than 8,000 communists and the Komsomol organization more than 23,000 boys and girls. The collective plans to bring the enterprise up to full capacity by the time of the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress.

REPORTS ON WAGE RISES, LIVING STANDARDS

LD261024 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 26 Jun 80

["Living Standards: Solved and Unsolved Problems"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--The 70's are characterized by serious changes in all areas of labour and living conditions of the Soviet people. First of all, the money incomes have doubled per capita in the past decade. Some unforeseen changes also happened here: The size of money incomes planned by the state for the last two five-year-plan periods (1971-1980) was achieved ahead of schedule. The state additionally spent for these aims 2,000 million roubles, writes Aleksandr Smirnov, head of a department of the USSR State Planning Committee in "MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION". Because of this one more stage of raising the minimum wages in the 10th Five-Year-Plan period was implemented. A similar measure has been carried out among the so-called middle-pay category of the office and factory workers, i.e., among those workers whose pay is not more than 200-250 roubles a month. The rise affected 31,000,000 people in the past 15 years. The Soviet people's income is not only wages. There are free or discount allowances, which everyone can enjoy in the USSR. We speak about free education, health care, and keeping children in kindergartens at a discount. These are financed by the public consumption funds, through which a sizeable portion of the country's national income is distributed. In 1979 the aggregate sum of the fund reached 110,000 million roubles. In the current five-year-plan period, the money from the fund was used to raise minimal pensions and improve conditions of life for World War 2 veterans.

The state policy in the past few years has been markedly shifted towards a more prompt growth of incomes of the rural dwellers, bettering their living and working conditions. While earlier the consumption gap between the town and the countryside was quite considerable now it is shrinking, and is 10 per cent of average, continues Aleksandr Smirnov.

A considerable rise in the incomes led to people getting an opportunity to make a higher and more varied demand on goods and services. These requirements have not been fully satisfied so far. Naturally, the quality of life depends on whether people have adequate housing. In the USSR some 10-11 million people move to new flats annually. The target is to give every family a separate flat. Today 80 per cent of the population live in separate flats or houses.

BELORUSSIAN AKTIV DISCUSSES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

LD260913 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 14 Jun 80 p 1

[BELTA report: "Meeting of Republic's Party-Economic Aktiv"]

[Text] A meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv was held in Minsk 13 June. It considered the question "of measures to implement the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, regarding the successful fulfillment of plans for capital construction and industrial output in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan."

The report was delivered by Comrade P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

At the meeting the following delivered explanations and reports regarding the situation in capital construction and industrial production: M.A. Knyazyuk, secretary of Minskiy Obkom; V.I. Kosovtsev, deputy chairman of Gomelskiy oblispolkom; V.A. Ivanov, general director of Grodno's Azot Production Association; V.S. Pilyuto, secretary of Mogilevskiy Obkom; D.I. Syrokvash, director of the Belorussian truck plant; V.M. Semenov, secretary of Grodnenskiy Obkom; V.I. Gozdetskiy, manager of Brest's Construction Trust No 8; P.M. Sudilovskiy, general director of the Beloruskaliy Production Association; I.A. Nelyubin, chief of the Gomelpromstory Association; A.G. Borozna, chairman of Bobryusk Gorispolkom; A.P. Kozlovskiy, first deputy chief of the Belorussian Railroad Administration; P.N. Zernov, general director of Mogilev's Khimvolokno Production Association; Ye.F. Negerish, chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply; and I.M. Mozolyako, Belorussian SSR minister of industrial construction.

A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the meeting.

A resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

The following comrades took part in the meeting's work: I.Ye. Polyakov, V.I. Brovikov, V.A. Gvozdev, M.M. Zaytsev, Yu.B. Kilokolov, A.T. Kuzmin, M.I. Lagir, V.A. Mikulich, V.F. Mitskevich, Ya.P. Nikulkin, N.N. Polozov, L.S. Sirisanov, I.F. Yakushev, K.M. Platonov and N.L. Snezhkova.

The following comrades also took part in the meeting: I.Z. Reznichenko, USSR deputy minister of the chemical industry; O.G. Muraydyan, USSR deputy minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; and N.T. Arkhipets, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

LE MONDE ON REASONS FOR USSR FOOD RATIONING

LD240837 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MONDE in French on 18 June carries on page 8 a 1,400-word Daniel Vernet Moscow dispatch on reports of rationing in the USSR and its possible causes. Vernet lists several regions, including the Moscow region, where meat and certain milk products are being rationed, and attributes this rationing to the USSR's need to keep pace with the United States in the "arms race," and an imbalance between supply and demand caused, in Vernet's view, by the fact that salaries are rising faster than production; by the fact that the cities' populations are increasing faster than those in the country; through problems in transportation and storage and in the distribution system; through production shortfalls and losses during the harvest; and, ultimately, because "the Soviets have not finished paying for" Stalin's agricultural policy of "liquidating the Kulaks" during the thirties.

BRIEFS

FAR EAST FISHING LAG--Vladimir Mikhaylovich Alautin, deputy chief of a section of the all-union Dalryba Fishing Industry Association, said that an extremely difficult situation has developed this year in all fishing areas, particularly in fishing for the main kinds of fish such as Iwashi herring and flounder. During the past 5 months all measures have been used to eliminate in some way the lag in catching the valuable fish. The catches have now somewhat increased but all possible steps are being taken to increase the catches and production of food products even more. The success of this year's plan, however, will be decided during the upcoming fishing seasons for Saury, Iwashi herring and mackerel or by the work of the main fishing expeditions. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 19 Jun 80 SK]

IMPROVING FOOD SUPPLIES--A long-term program has been worked out for further increasing the purchases of farm produce for the population by Kazakh consumers unions. Provisions have been made for building 900 new procurement centers, fruit and vegetable stores and storehouses with a storing capacity totaling more than 100,000 tons. The network of freezers in the countryside will be expanded to a storing capacity of 4,000 tons. Those measures will make it possible to improve the supplies of foodstuffs to the population. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 17 Jun 80 AU]

CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF HARVEST

LD270336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration records, around 19 million tons of hay, haylage and vitamin-rich grass meal had been procured in the country by the beginning of the week. Machine operators are harvesting grasses from almost 1 million hectares a day. As Bessarabov, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Fodders of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, told us, haymaking is proceeding most successfully in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Lithuania. Favorable conditions are forming now for extending second sowings of feed crops. This may considerably supplement feed reserves. However, harvesting of grasses is going slowly on a whole series of farms, noted Comrade Bessarabov. This may have an effect on the quality and quantity of hay and haylage procured.

PRAVDA EXPECTS 1980 HARVEST TO BE 'DIFFICULT'

LD270925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "While the Grain Ripens"]

[Text] The palette of colors in the June fields is changing rapidly. Today, where the seeding machines passed only recently there is a continuous carpet of green. While the mowing machine blades are already cutting into the multihued grasses... Nature has its own laws and its own rhythm.

Hundreds of thousands of units are cultivating row crops, applying fertilizer and destroying weeds. In Uzbekistan on almost the entire cotton sowing area--and it amounts to 1,875 thousand hectares--thinning out of shoots has been completed. The farmers of this and other Central Asian republics are carrying out top dressing and weeding of the valuable, industrial crop. In the Central-Chernozem Region the first hoeing between the sugar beet rows is being completed. Cropgrowers are carefully tending corn in Moldavia and potatoes in Belorussia and Lithuania.

Busy haymaking work is getting under way. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 16 June on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, both sown and natural grasses had been mown on more than 8 million hectares. Some 3 million tons of hay and 7.8 million tons of cured hay have been laid in.

Farmers are continuing their tending of the grain fields. The crops are developing quite well, and while the ears gather strength, everything must be done so that the harvest can be gathered on time and without losses. This year the harvest work is expected to be difficult. The late sowing and the consequently later harvesting in the central regions reduce the opportunities for maneuvering equipment on a countrywide scale too.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on additional measures to ensure the gathering of the harvest, the countryside is receiving thousands of tractors, combines, and trucks for the harvest work. The task of party and economic organs is to make skillful and competent use of these resources and to do everything so that each machine in the field works to full capacity. The initiative of the graingrowers of Krasnodarskiy Kray and of Dnepropetrovskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts merits attention and support. There they decided to shorten the length of harvesting by better exploitation of equipment and skillful labor organization. Here it is planned to significantly increase the daily productivity of each combine. The Kuban farmers, for instance, intend to take 7-9 calendar days to harvest the cereals. In each unit there are two machine operators. The harvesting machines will work for not less than 20 hours a day.

In Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast grain crops occupy over 1.1 million hectares. Thousands of combines, mowing machines and trucks will go out into the fields here. The machines are concentrated into 580 harvesting and transport detachments. The more intensive use of work time and increased labor productivity will be helped by the tour-of-duty method which is being widely used here, in which the unit is handled by two combine operators and an assistant and teams change every 4 hours.

Nature allocates a particularly short time for gathering the harvest to farmers of eastern rayons. The farmers of the virgin lands are seeking opportunities to increase the productivity of machines and units. It is planned to unload the hoppers on the move, to equip the combines with extra fuel tanks and to make broader use of the multiple trailer method of transporting the grain.

Many farms of Rostovskaya and Odesskaya oblasts are greeting the harvest well prepared. Over the country as a whole by mid-June, about 600,000 combines--over 80 percent of the pool, had been made ready, the rate of repairing other harvesting machines is also better than last year. However, we must not forget the peculiarities of this year and that the equipment will be working with a far greater load. But meanwhile equipment repair is dragging on at farms of Kurskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts. There are many defective mowing machines on the farms of Mariskaya ASSR and of Permskaya, Korovskaya and Astrakhanskaya oblasts.

The success of the harvest depends considerably on the work of industrial enterprises, ministries and departments. Meanwhile people are by no means everywhere genuinely concerned about the fate of the harvest. Many farms, particularly in eastern rayons, are experiencing shortages of wide-cut mowing machines and there are too few attachments for the K-700 tractors. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast about one million hectares of sown grasses are being harvested by grain combines because of the insufficiency of special equipment. They will meet the main harvest work with worn-out machinery. The same is true on a number of other farms too in north Kazakhstan and Siberia. It is not the first year that talks of this were under discussion in the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and in other ministries and departments which fulfill orders for the countryside, but the matter is being rectified only slowly.

The harvest is indeed the affair of the whole people. Party organizations and workers in all sectors of the national economy must also take an active part in it.

SESSION CONSIDERS READINESS OF HARVEST EQUIPMENT

LD270442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Questions of the preparation of machinery and tractors for the harvest were discussed today at a session in Moscow of the operational staff for material and technical supplies to agriculture. It was noted in particular that the overhaul of the country's tractors and combine harvesters is proceeding more rapidly than last year. Ninety-two percent of all tractors and 82 percent of grain combines have been made ready.

However, there are plants which systematically break the schedule for the supply of spare parts and thereby delay repairs. They include the Altay engine-building works, the Kharkov tractor engine works, the Tula combine works and the Chelyaninsk tractor works association. It was suggested that the shortcomings should be eliminated as quickly as possible.

V. GALUMYAN COMMENTS ON ARMENIAN DIFFICULTIES

LD270935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 80 p 2

[Correspondent Yu. Arakelyan report under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: Reportage and Commentary": "Green Reserves"]

[Excerpt] Armenia--Progress in Feed Procurement Work Is Commented on by V. Galumyan, Secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee

Heavy snowfalls and a sharp drop in temperature in mid-April caused appreciable damage to the republic's agriculture. The heroic efforts of rural working people made it possible to rectify the situation. There is now the potential for laying in 20-25 percent more fodder on every farm than last year. To this end party, soviet and agricultural organs locally are directing communists and all working people toward the fullest utilization of reserves. Grass is being cut in ravines and forests, on the roadside verges and on other unsuitable land.

We are now devoting more attention than ever to the cultivation of after harvest, catch and companion crops. There are many farms in the republic which are obtaining much additional feed by utilizing these potentials. Following their example, it has been decided in the summer harvesting season, after the harvesting of early vegetables, grain crops and potatoes, to organize after harvest sowings of corn over an area of more than 5,000 hectares and catch sowings over 3,500 hectares. All fodder is being strictly accounted for.

Of course, the delayed spring violated schedules for carrying out work. Today many tasks have accumulated in the fields at the same time. This creates a certain tension in the utilization of machinery. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations are mobilizing collectives' efforts to overcome difficulties. On many farms two-shift work by harvesting units has been organized and progressive fodder procurement methods have been introduced. The scale of conservation of green matter with formic acid and the ensiling of straw is expanding. Machine operators are facing the task of obtaining the maximum output per hectare. Strict control has been established over the procurement, storage and processing of fodder.

At the same time this season has revealed a number of shortcomings. Because of the carelessness of a number of specialists, techniques for laying in cured hay are sometimes not observed in Aparanskiy, Kalininskiy and Shamshadinskiy rayons. As a result large losses of feed are permitted. Some fodder is laid down in soil trenches, and the construction of capital storehouses is taking place only slowly. At the recent Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum a principled assessment of this negative phenomenon was given. Rayon leaders who fail to ensure fulfillment of plan targets were subjected to open criticism.

The use of various chemical supplements is becoming increasingly widespread in the practice of fodder preparation, and if they are not introduced on Azatanskiy Kolkhoz, that is the fault of the specialist' inertia. The Lizin production association operates in Armenia. The potential exists for satisfying the farms' needs for various additives. But the republican Ministry of Agriculture takes a passive role in this matter. It has even failed to inform planned organs of its requirements.

All Armenia's farms have adopted a course of creating feed shops. There are already 224 in operation. Another 50 will soon be commissioned. The main thing now is to organize the mowing well and lay in adequate reserves of fodder for the winter.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1189 ANNOUNCED

LD261759 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--The USSR launched the Cosmos-1189 earth satellite today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment for continuing space studies.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution--89.5 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--330 kilometers, minimum distance--209 kilometers, inclination of orbit--72.9 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

SALYUT-6 SPACECRAFT COMPLETES 1,000 DAYS IN OUTERSPACE

LD241302 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 24, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre: It is June 24 today. The Salyut-6 research station has been functioning in the near-earth orbit in the course of one thousand days, almost a half of this time it was manned. The information received in the course of implementation of the vast programme for research and experiments on board the station is broadly used in various branches of science and national economy.

Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin are in their 76th day in orbital flight. On their programme today are visual observations of the earth's surface and the world ocean, technical experiments and physical exercises.

A complex medical examination of the crew was carried out yesterday, bioelectrical activity of the heart, parameters of external breathing as well as the tone of vessels were examined. According to the data of the examination, the state of health of the cosmonauts is good.

The onboard systems of the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-36 are functioning normally.

RADINA OUTLINES SIBERIA SPACE PROGRAM

LD262354 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Novosibirsk, June 26, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nadezhda Radina writes:

The earth's man-made satellites and spaceships have become a reliable source of information for Siberian scientists who work at the problem of accelerating the development of the USSR eastern areas. Space survey is used by many institutes under the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian section to develop and implement the long-term comprehensive super-programme Siberia, which includes numerous fundamental and applied studies.

Light lines interlace like arteries against a dark background in one of space photographs. They are rivers which used to flow thousands of years ago in southern Siberian steppes which are waterless now. They cannot be seen on the ground or from an air plane as they are covered by a thick layer of later incrustations. It is the privilege of space vessels to see what is covered under the ground.

The fertile and sun-lit steppes which have been waste land hundreds and thousand of years, are capable to produce durum wheat, vegetables and fodder crops if they are watered. A wide use of the ancient river network will reduce the construction of man-made channels to a minimum and will make it possible to avoid unfavourable environment changes on vast territories.

Scientists raise the issue of fully restoring the lake and river system by planting vast areas of water-protecting forests and artificially feeding natural watertanks from artificial reservoires and artesian wells. Reclamators in north Kazakhstan, which is bordering Siberia, have successfully started work to use the ancient river network created by nature.

Space methods have helped solve another complicated problem which is very important for Siberians, to determine the snow resources in the mountains with hard winter access. It has become possible to outline the snow melting and river overflow periods. High precision of satellite information has been proved on the example of the Altaysayan mountain system. Such information considerably facilitated forcasting spring and autumn floods.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC VESSEL--The scientific vessel Priliv of the Far Eastern Hydrometeorologicak Institute returned to Vladivostok today having carried out research on the upper layers of the atmosphere and the structure of the currents in little studied regions in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean. The new and interesting facts learned on this mission will assist in perfecting long term forecasts and also on the study of the effect of the ocean on the climate and weather of the country's eastern regions. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Jun 80 SK]